

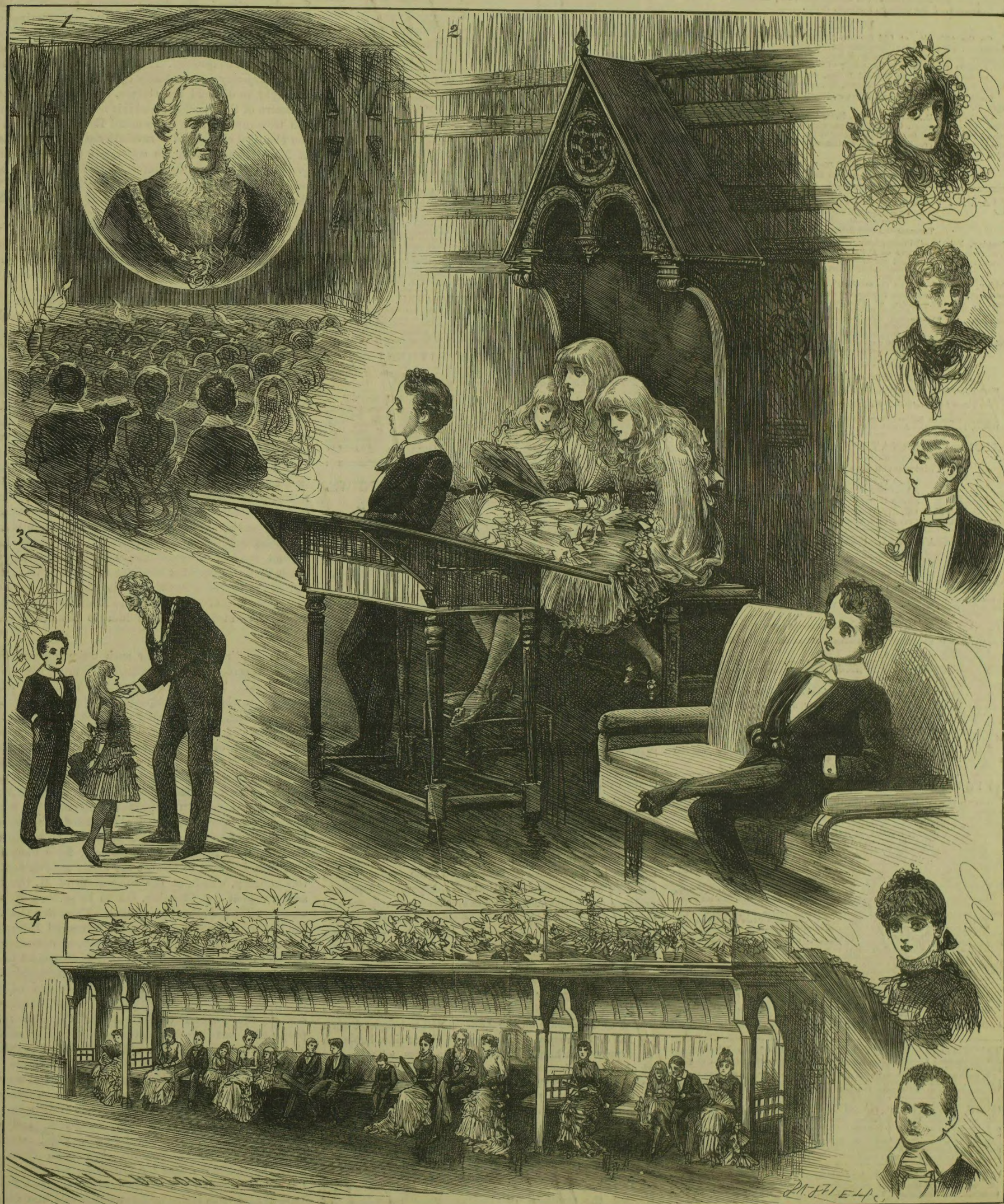
THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

No. 2231.—VOL. LXXX.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1882.

WITH TWO SUPPLEMENTS SIXPENCE. By Post, 6½d.



1. Dissolving Views: The Mayor's Portrait.

2. Unusual occupants of the Mayor's chair.

3. "Well, my dear, what's your name?"

4. Spectators of the Dance.

SKETCHES AT THE MAYOR'S JUVENILE BALL AT THE MANCHESTER TOWNHALL.—SEE PAGE 102.

BIRTH.

On the 22nd ult., at Albury Rectory, Oxon, Lady Caroline Bertie, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On Sept. 14, at Fort York, Hudson's Bay, by the Rev. George Smith Winter, Incumbent, Percival W. Penfold Mathews, son of the late Captain Mathews, of Madeira, and Castle Cary, Somersetshire, England, Medical Officer Hon. Hudson Bay Company, &c., to Mary, eldest daughter of the Ven. Archdeacon Kirkby, late of the diocese of Moosover. No cards.

On Nov. 23, 1881, at the Cathedral, Manchester, by the Rev. John M. Eley, William Grace, son of James Galloway, Esq., of Stamford Lodge, Bowdon, Cheshire, to Lilian, younger daughter of James Learyd Howe, Esq., of Belle Field, Ashton-under-Lyne.

On the 26th ult., at St. Mary in the Boltons, South Kensington, by the Rev. John Bennett, M.A., John Henry Stothorpe Gilman, of Sonapore, Assam, India, third son of Charles Suckling Gilman, Esq., of Norwich, to Eliza Harriette, youngest daughter of John Randon Worcester, Esq., of 6, Queen's Gardens, West Brighton.

On the 24th ult., at St. Mary Abbot's, Kensington, by the Rev. R. C. May, of St. Anne's, Brookfield, Highgate, assisted by the Rev. J. Wodehouse, William Ernest White, of Highgate, to Margaretta Pine, only daughter of Henry Read, M.A., M.D., and grand-daughter of the Rev. W. Read, of Worthing.

On the 31st ult., at the parish church, Stock Cross, near Newbury, by the Rev. Sir Frederick Currie, Bart., assisted by the Rev. Theodore Francis, Vicar of the parish, Charles Constable, eldest son of Captain Constable Curtis, late 12th Royal Lancers, to Edith Fanny, only daughter of the Rev. T. G. Onslow, of The Cottage, Benham, Berks.

DEATHS.

On the 28th ult., at Old Quebec-street, London, Frances Thomasine Langford, widow of the Chevalier Enrico Cicciopieri St. Clair, and only daughter of the late Samuel Solly, F.R.S., of Heathside, Parkstone, Dorset, and Morton Woodlands, in the county of Lincoln.

On the 26th inst., at Telford Lodge, Streatham-hill, S.W., William Henry Ryder, of 17, New Bond-street, W., in his 67th year.

On the 9th ult., at Westwick House, Norwich, John Berney Petre, Esq., aged 76.

On the 12th ult., at Green Park, Bath, the residence of her son-in-law (Rev. Henry Denning), Charlotte Eliza, widow of the late Major-General Henry Dunn O'Halloran, third daughter of the late James Robertson, Esq., and niece of General Sir Fenwick Williams of Kars, Baronet, G.C.B., &c., aged 58 years.

*. The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.

CARNIVAL OF NICE.—FEB. 14 to 21, 1882.

President—COMTE DE CESSOLE.

Secretary—MR. SAETONE.

Treasurer—BARON ROISSARD DE BELLET.

Tuesday, Feb. 14.—Illuminations—Cavalades—Military Bands.
Wednesday, 15.—Races on Corso—Theatrical Representations, Free.
Thursday, 16.—Grand Corso—Battle of Flowers and Confetti—Carnival of Flowers—Cavalades—Grand Seglione—Paré et Masque.
Friday, 17.—Grand Corso—Battle of Flowers—Theatres free.
Saturday, 18.—Grand Kermesse—Charitable Fancy Fair.
Sunday, 19.—Battle of Flowers and Confetti—Cavalades—Processions—Dressed Cars, with Masqueraders.
Monday, 20.—Second Grand Corso—Gala and Battle of Flowers—Distribution of Banners to the Best Costumed Masqueraders and the Best Decorated Carriages.
Tuesday, 21.—Last Day of the Grand Corso—Battle of Flowers and Confetti—Procession, Masqueraders, Mummies, Pageant Cars, Cavalades—Dancers—General Illumination and Burning of the Carnival in Effigy.

UPWARDS of £2000 in PRIZES.

First Prize, £240; Second Best, £160; Third, also £160; Fourth, £120; and Fifth Prize, £60.
Four Prizes for Cavalades. Six Prizes best group Masqueraders on foot, horse, or donkey back.
Reduced Fares by Railway from Paris.
Hotels, Pensions, and Apartments to accommodate 30,000 Visitors.

NICE INTERNATIONAL REGATTAS, 1882.

Honorary President, H.R.H. the PRINCE OF WALES.

Thirty-seven Races. Budget, £4000.

March 15.—SAILING YACHTS.

March 16.—STEAMING YACHTS.

March 17.—ROWING BOATS.

BATTLE OF FLOWERS and VENETIAN FETES.

The Commandants of the French, American, and Russian Fleets will be present.

THE THEATRICAL SEASON at MONACO, 1882.

Two Troupes are engaged at the Theatre—one for Operetta and Vaudeville (the Troupe of the Bouffes Parisiens, Paris), the direction of which has been intrusted to Mr. Plunkett, Ancient Director of the Palais Royal.
The other, the Italian Opera Troupe, is conducted by M. Jules Cohen, of the Academy of Music.

The following is the Programme of the Representations:—

Saturday, Feb. 4, DINORAH, by Mesdames Van Zandt, Schalchi.
Saturday, Feb. 11, MIGNON, by Mesdames Van Zandt, Baldi, Schalchi; and Messrs. Nonvelli and Maurice Devries.
Tuesday, Feb. 14, MIGNON.
Thursday, Feb. 16, LA FAVORITA, by Messrs. Faure, Gayarré, Ugetti, and Madame Schalchi.
Saturday, Feb. 18, RIGOLETTO, by Mesdames Albani and Schalchi; Messrs. Maurel and Gayarré.
Tuesday, Feb. 21, RIGOLETTO.
Thursday, Feb. 23, FAUSTO, by Madame Albani (Marguerite), M. Gayarré (Faust), M. Faure (Mephistopheles), M. Maurel (Valentin), Madame Schalchi (Slebol), Madame Sturani (Marthe).
Tuesday, Feb. 28, FAUSTO.
Saturday, March 4, LUCIA, by Madame Albani and Messrs. Faure and Gayarré.
Tuesday, March 7, LUCIA.
Saturday, March 11, AMLETO, by Mesdames Albani, Schalchi, and Messrs. Faure and Nonvelli.
Tuesday, March 14, AMLETO, LUCIA, or FAUSTO.
The Opera of "Fausto" will always be played with the extraordinary distribution of Maurel, Faure, and Madame Albani.
After March 15 a Series of Brilliant Concerts will terminate the season.
It will be the first appearance of M. Faure in the rôle of Ashton in "Lucia," and also for the first time that Mr. Maurel will sing Rigoletto.
These celebrated artists have never appeared together in any theatre.

PIGEON-SHOOTING, MONACO, 1882.

GRAND INTERNATIONAL MATCHES. All demands for information should be addressed to Mr. AD. HOFMANN, Monaco. Open to all upon a written introduction from a member of the Hurlingham Gun Club, London; the "Cercle des Patineurs," Paris; or the "Tir du Bois de la Cambre," Brussels.

Friday, Feb. 3, POULE D'ESSAI, 20 francs entrance—1 Pigeon, 25 metres. Prize, A YEO—An Object of Art, added to a Poule of 50 francs each. To the second winner, 30 per cent upon the entries—3 Pigeons at 25 metres.
Monday, Feb. 6, POULE A VOLONTE.
Friday, Feb. 10, POULE D'ESSAI, 20 francs each—1 Pigeon, 25 metres. Prize, C. PENNELL—Handicap—An Object of Art, added to a Poule of 50 francs each. To the second winner 30 per cent on the entrance money—3 Pigeons.
Monday, Feb. 13, POULE A VOLONTE.
Friday, Feb. 17, POULE D'ESSAI, 20 francs each—1 Pigeon, 25 metres. Prize, HOPWOOD—An Object of Art, added to a Poule of 50 francs each. To the second winner 30 per cent on the entries—3 Pigeons at 25 metres.
Friday, Feb. 24, POULE D'ESSAI, 20 francs each—1 Pigeon, at 25 metres. Prize, ESTERHAZY, Handicap—An Object of Art, added to a Poule of 50 francs each. To the second 30 per cent upon the entrance fees—3 Pigeons.
Monday, Feb. 27, POULE A VOLONTE.
Friday, March 3, POULE D'ESSAI, 20 francs each—1 Pigeon, 25 metres. Prize, CAMOUR—An Object of Art, added to a Poule of 50 francs each. To the second winner, 30 per cent on the entrance fees—3 Pigeons, 25 metres.
Monday, March 6, POULE A VOLONTE.
Wednesday, March 8, and Thursday, March 9, GRAND PRIX DE CLOTURE—An Object of Art, added to a Poule of 100 francs each. The second winner will receive 100 francs, and 25 per cent on the entrance money. The third winner, 700 francs and 20 per cent. The fourth winner, 15 per cent. The Balance to the First Winner—12 Pigeons.
The First Day, 6 Pigeons, at 25 metres. The Second Day, 6 Pigeons at 26 metres.
The Grand Closing Prize will be followed by other Series, up to April 6.
All the Pigeons are to be paid for at the rate of 2 francs each; and English cartouches will be found on the ground.

BRIGHTON.—EVERY SUNDAY.—A Cheap First-Class

Train from Victoria at 10.45 a.m., calling at Clapham Junction and Croydon. Day Return Tickets, 10s.
A Pullman Drawing-room Car is run in the 10.45 a.m. Train from Victoria to Brighton, returning from Brighton by the 8.30 p.m. Train. Special Cheap Fare from Victoria, including Pullman Car, 13s., available by these Trains only.

THE GRAND AQUARIUM at BRIGHTON.—EVERY

SATURDAY, Cheap First-Class Train from Victoria at 10.45 and 11.50 a.m. and London Bridge at 9.30 a.m. and 12.0 noon, calling at Clapham Junction and Croydon.
Day Return Fare—First Class, Half-a-Guinea (including Admission to the Aquarium and the Royal Pavilion Picture Gallery, Palace, and Grounds), available to return by any Train the same day, except the Pullman Car Trains.

TICKETS and every Information at the Brighton Company's

West-End General Offices, 28, Regent-circus, Piccadilly, and 8, Grand Hotel-buildings, Trafalgar-square; also at the Victoria and London Bridge Stations.
(By order) J. P. KIGHT, General Manager.

INMAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

LIVERPOOL TO NEW YORK.
City of New York .. Thursday, Feb. 2, City of Berlin .. Thursday, Feb. 16.
City of Montreal .. Tuesday, Feb. 7, City of Paris .. Tuesday, Feb. 21.
Saloons and State Rooms amidships, with every modern comfort and convenience. Apply to THE INMAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, Limited, 22, Water-street, Liverpool; A. H. JOHNSON, 8, Rue Scribe, Paris; or to EIVES and ALLEN, 99, Cannon-street, London, E.C.

INSTITUTE OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.

THE SIXTEENTH WINTER EXHIBITION is NOW OPEN, from Ten till Six. Admission, 1s.; Catalogue, 6d.
Gallery, 83, Pall-mall. H. F. PHILLIPS, Secretary.

ROYAL ACADEMY OF ARTS.—THE EXHIBITION OF

WORKS BY THE OLD MASTERS and by DECEASED MASTERS of the BRITISH SCHOOL is NOW OPEN. Admission (from Nine a.m. till Six p.m.), 1s. Catalogue, 6d.; or bound in cloth, with pencil, 1s. Season Tickets, 2s. At dusk the galleries are lighted by the electric light.

GROSVENOR GALLERY WINTER EXHIBITION.

The Winter Exhibition at the Grosvenor Gallery NOW OPEN, from Ten till Six, with a Collection of WATER-COLOUR DRAWINGS and a COMPLETE COLLECTION of the WORKS of G. F. WAITS, R.A., forming the first of a series of Annual Winter Exhibitions illustrating the works of the most eminent living painters. Admission, 1s.; Season Tickets, 2s.

DORE'S GREAT WORKS.—"ECCE HOMO" ("Full of

divine dignity.")—The Times and "THE ASCENSION;" "CHRIST LEAVING THE TETRARCH;" "CHRIST ENTERING JERUSALEM," with all his other Great Pictures.—DORE GALLERY, 35, New Bond-street. Daily, 10 to 6. 1s.

ST. JAMES'S HALL, PICCADILLY.

ANOTHER VERY IMPORTANT CHANGE

in the Programme of the

MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS.

First time of the following New and Beautiful Songs:—"My Queen of Love," "The Birds and the Blossoms of Spring," "Teresa," "First time of Sir Henry Bishop's Grand Chorus, 'The Chough and Crow,' and the famous Glee, 'Mynheer van Dunk,' sung by the magnificent Choir of the Company." G. W. Moore's new and enormously successful Comic Songs. THE ARCHER HAD A LITTLE GOLDEN SLIPPER. Walter Howard's new Comic Song, "HEIGHO! SAYS THE SAILOR'S WIFE." Robert Newcomb's Specialities. THE YANKEE PICNIC, and THE BABY ELEPHANT. EVERY NIGHT AT EIGHT: MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, SATURDAY, THREE and EIGHT o'Clock.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—CARL ROSA OPERA

COMPANY. SATURDAY MORNING, FEB. 4, at Two o'Clock, Wagner's FLYING DUTCHMAN; Evening, at Eight, MARITANA. Balfe's "Mero." Monday, Feb. 6, "Lohengrin" (last time), Tuesday, Feb. 7, For further particulars see daily papers. Box office open daily from Ten till Five.

LYCEUM.—Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. Henry Irving.

Every Evening, at Half-past Eight, Albery's TWO ROSES—Mr. Digby Grant, Mr. Irving; Our Mr. Jenkins, Mr. David James; Messrs. Howe, Terriss, G. Alexander; Misses W. Emery, H. Matthews, Mrs. Pauncefort, Miss Ewell. At 7.30, THE CAPTAIN OF THE WATCH—Messrs. Terriss, Andrews, Carter; Misses Louise Fayne, H. Matthews. Box-office (Mr. Hurst) open Ten to Five. Seats booked by letter or telegram.

SANGERS' GRAND NATIONAL AMPHITHEATRE.

THE GREAT CIRCUS COMPANY.—The MENAGERIE and GORGEOUS PANTOMIME, BLUE-BEARD. The Spectacular display in the Marriage Scenae far eclipses any production submitted, the Company numbering 800 People, 50 Magnificent Horses, 50 of the Smallest Ponies, 100 Lilliputian Army, 100 Circassian Ladies in the Oriental Costumes, 50 Savages, 50 Staff-Bearers in attendance on Blue Beard, Selim, and his 250 followers in Silver Armour, 100 Ladies-in-Waiting upon Fatima, in Costumes composed solely of jewels, producing an effect perfectly bewildering; 12 Camels and Dromedaries, the pure White Horses of the Sun, The Marriage Procession of Bluebeard, in which will appear 20 Elephants, Zebras, Blue Beard, Fatima, with Attendants, in magnificent array upon the back of the monster elephant Ajax. There is nothing like it under the sun. Performances daily, at Two and Seven o'Clock. Proprietors and Managers, J. and G. SANGER.

SANGERS' ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—Important

Announcement.—As a preventive to fire, which of late has been so lamentable in theatres, &c., the Proprietors have DISPENSED with the use of GAS in their large Establishment, which is illuminated, interior and exterior, with the ELECTRIC LIGHT (Brush system), which considerably improves the brilliancy of the magnificent Pantomime and Circus performance. No danger of fire or explosion.

SANGER'S NATIONAL AMPHITHEATRE and

CIRCUS.—Many thanks to the press and public in general. There is but one opinion that SANGER'S is the BEST PANTOMIME EVER PRODUCED in LONDON, and the most extensive Equestrian Company ever organised.

MR. and MRS. GERMAN REED'S ENTERTAINMENT.

Managers, Messrs. Alfred Reed and Corney Grain.—ST. GEORGE'S HALL, Langham-place. AGES AGO, by W. S. Gilbert and Frederic Clay; MASTER TOMMY'S THEATRICALS. A new Musical Sketch by Mr. Corney Grain. Concluding with NO. 24, by F. C. Burnand and German Reed. Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday at Eight. Thursday and Saturday at Three. Admission, 1s. 2s. 3s. 4s. and 5s. In preparation, THE HEAD OF THE POLL, a new piece by Arthur Law; Music by Eaton Fanning.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1882.

The public will welcome the meeting of Parliament next Tuesday, if for no other reason, because it will put an end to the license of platform oratory. We cannot expect that there will be no violence of language in the House of Commons, but it will be limited to members whose recklessness is not controlled by the sense of responsibility, or who study to bring the Imperial Parliament into contempt. Happily, the honourable traditions of St. Stephen's are not yet forgotten. Our legislators, when they sit face to face on either side of the Speaker's chair will, for the most part, eschew the party harangues of the recess, and substitute fair argument for bitter abuse. The programme for the Session is tolerably well defined. The Queen's Speech, which by this time must have received its final touches, will probably insist upon the importance of a thorough revision of the forms of procedure in the representative chamber with a view to facilitate the dispatch of business, and announce that measures have been prepared for the reform of county administration, for the better government of the metropolis, and possibly for restraining corrupt practices at elections. But even before the Address can be moved, the inevitable Mr. Bradlaugh will claim precedence, and the first night will probably be consumed in arguing and deciding whether the Member for Northampton shall be permitted to take the oath. The length of the debate on the Address will not depend upon the fiat of the responsible leaders on either side, but upon the caprice of a handful of Land Leaguers, whose power of obstruction is as yet unchecked, and will, it is feared, be used without the slightest regard to the wishes or convenience of the House of Commons. Should the Irish malcontents serve the same purpose as the drunken Helots in the Spartan story, they will indirectly illustrate the tyranny which, under existing circumstances, a factious minority is able to exercise over the majority.

It is understood that the Cabinet has thoroughly studied the question of Parliamentary procedure, of which the means of closing protracted debates is only a part, though the most vital element. Her Majesty's Ministers may, or may not, have modified their earlier views on the subject; but even their sternest critics will hardly deny them the right to mature their

plans; and the limits of party warfare are clearly transgressed when, before aught can be known of their real intentions, the Government are denounced right and left for attempting to forge a weapon that will put an end to freedom of discussion. Happily, the tone of Opposition speakers and newspapers is now more reasonable, and we may draw a favourable augury from the remarks of Mr. W. H. Smith, who always measures his words, in addressing his Westminster constituents on Monday night. "My colleagues and I," said the right hon. gentleman, "are perfectly prepared to concur in any reasonable and moderate proposal which will facilitate the conduct of public business in the House of Commons; but we decline to give to a majority a power which no majority ever sought to exercise before, and which, if exercised, we believe would be absolutely ruinous to the Constitution." May we not assume that the Liberal party and its leaders would, saving the innuendo, endorse this declaration? Mr. Smith is quite prepared to invest the Speaker with absolute authority for preserving order and discipline. But, as we know, Mr. Brand would prefer to share the responsibility with the House itself, and his claim cannot be ignored. The real point at issue is whether a bare majority or a majority of two to one should have the right to demand the cloture, or to take a vote at the initiative of the Speaker; and it is more than possible that the Government may recommend the latter. If so, then the plentiful charges of "revolutionary violence" hurled at Mr. Gladstone and his colleagues have been entirely gratuitous and grossly unfair. It will surprise many people who have been alarmed by such reports to learn that, in some form, the cloture is recognised by almost every legislature throughout the world, though it is rarely enforced; and the "mother of Parliaments," when her unwritten laws, which have so long been her pride, are contemptuously violated, may reasonably claim to protect herself against the obstinacy of reckless minorities.

The unexpected has again happened in France. The great Minister has become a private deputy, and the Legislature which was thought to be his obsequious servant has suddenly hurled him from power. The mystery of M. Gambetta's tactics in the Chamber of Deputies—his dictatorial airs, and his persistence in demanding the *Scrutin de Liste*—is only to be explained on the theory that he wished to force a vote which would terminate his ill-starred administration, and relieve him from difficulties that would have brought about an irreparable overthrow. M. Gambetta may rise again, for he may not have lost the confidence of his countrymen to the extent that he has forfeited the support of the Chamber. In his retirement he may learn that under a free Constitution no statesman, however brilliant, can succeed without seeking the co-operation of those who have a legitimate claim to share his counsels and responsibilities. France has, at present, too keen a remembrance of the disasters brought about by an Imperialist autocrat to be ready to cast herself at the feet of a Republican dictator. The good sense and generosity of the late Prime Minister will probably, for a time at least, induce him to assume a passive attitude.

In accepting office, under such unique circumstances, M. de Freycinet is to be credited with much courage and patriotism. The new Premier is a moderate and safe statesman, who may be expected to steer clear of foreign complications, and to eschew domestic reforms that have any flavour of Socialism and that aim at centralisation. The Cabinet of nobodies formed by an overshadowing personality is succeeded by a Ministry that includes many experienced statesmen. M. Ferry returns to his former position as Minister of Public Instruction; M. Léon Say accepts the post of Minister of Finance at a critical juncture; a new and untried Minister of the Interior has been found in the person of M. Goblet; and M. Tirard, as Minister of Commerce, finds himself less able than formerly to thwart the treaty negotiations with this country, which, at the suggestion of M. Gambetta, and a vote of the Chamber, are to be prolonged, with a view to some definite arrangement. From this Cabinet of the Centre, in which a few more advanced Liberals are included, a judicious programme was, of course, looked for, and the declaration read by M. de Freycinet in both Assemblies on Tuesday does not belie expectation. Its "essential idea" is "to promote the reign of peace throughout the country." The Prime Minister described the general tenour of the domestic reforms proposed; but he deprecated any sweeping economic changes and a present revision of the Constitution. For the present, however, our neighbours are more absorbed in financial troubles than with political measures. Spite of temporary external help, the Union Générale—a company started by the French aristocracy and clergy as a rival to Jewish financiers, and which was subsequently exploited by a colossal speculator in the person of M. Bontoux—has gone down with a crash, and its dupes have nothing to console them but "paper profits." The effects of the panic on the Paris Bourse have been seriously felt on this side the Channel. The heavy drain of gold has obliged the Directors of the Bank of England to raise the rate of discount to six per cent, and a further drain must be followed by a further advance, which, for the time being, would seriously restrict commercial operations.

ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

"They've got 'em on!"—the boxing-gloves, the fencers' masks, the quarter-staves, the rapiers, all ready for "the carte and the tierce, and the reason demonstrative." This is "writ figgerative," as Artemus Ward would have said. I really mean that in the February number of *Temple Bar* (a magazine for which I have an enduring fondness: seeing that it is one of my own children) there is a furious *polemos* going on between Miss Frances Power Cobbe, Lady Shelley, and the anonymous writer of a very clever article on the late Mr. E. J. Trelawny, which appeared in a recent number of "the Bar." The questions at issue are Lord Byron's club foot, and the ashes of Shelley's heart. The Byron business is, as Miss Cobbe very aptly says, a "horrid one;" so, for the details of the story I must refer you to the current issue of T.B. As regards the poet of the "Revolt of Islam," Lady Shelley writes (in the third person, and with the disdainful dignity of the Prophet Mahomet addressing a blackbeetle) to stigmatise as "an atrocious falsehood" some statement made about Shelley's heart.

Mem.: The writer of the impugned article on Mr. Trelawny sums up his reply to her Ladyship's complaint with a general observation that people who live in glass houses should not throw stones. The gentleman is, colloquially, a little behind the age. The most modern version of the proverb is (I think I have pointed this out before) "that Photographers oughtn't to shy bricks."

Why on earth cannot people leave poor Byron's foot and Shelley's heart alone? In this most unseemly controversy Mr. E. J. Trelawny is branded as a shameless teller of fibs; and the names of Mrs. Shelley, Mrs. Williams, Leigh Hunt, and the late Mr. George Finlay, author of the "History of Modern Greece," are all dragged in, *à tort et à travers*. Does it matter, at this time of day, whether the Bard of Childe Harold was a centipede or a *cul-de-jatte*? Whether he was a Briareus or a twin brother of Miss Biffin? Who troubles himself now about Pope's stays and Scarron's hump, and Heine's paralysis, and Rogers's *tête de mort*?

But with Miss Frances Power Cobbe I would have one little word, and I would pluck one very small crow. What does the lady mean by saying that Byron saw through "the sham patriotism and mercenary schemes of his Greek allies"? The Greek leaders with whom Lord Byron came in contact at Missolonghi squabbled and wrangled among themselves a good deal; and Byron did his best to reconcile their jealousies and cross-purposes. But to taunt these gallant men with being sham patriots and mercenary schemers is wickedly and cruelly unjust. They were all fighting with bowstrings round their necks. Does Miss Cobbe mean to imply that they were only pretending to war with the Turks for the purpose of swindling an English nobleman and embezzling the proceeds of the Greek Loan? That would have been sham patriotism and mercenary scheming with a vengeance. Hear what Macaulay says of the Greeks of 'twenty-four:—

All the vices which oppression generates, the abject vices which it generates in those who submit to it, the ferocious vices which it generates in those who struggle against it, had deformed the character of that miserable race. The valour which had won the great battle of human civilisation, which had saved Europe, which had subjugated Asia, lingered only among pirates and robbers. . . . On a sudden this degraded people had risen on their oppressors. Discouraged or betrayed by the surrounding potentates, they had found in themselves something of that which might well supply the place of all foreign assistance, something of the energy of their fathers.—"Critical and Historical Essays," p. 146.

A capital omicron disastrously dropped out of the name of Dante in the genitive case, in that little paragraph about Musurus Pasha's translation of the "Inferno" into Greek verse. In another "Echo," the world-famed Brevoort House at New York became the "Brevoort" House. Ladies and gentlemen—Hellenic scholars at Lake Memphremagog, American readers at Kalamazoo—it was all in consequence of the Fog. All dwellers in Central London must be shuddering, now, at the remembrance of the Egyptian darkness which overspread the streets between six and seven p.m. on Wednesday; which entered the houses and blurred the sheen of the gas; dimmed your spectacles, and incited you to cough and sneeze while you were correcting your proofs. I am parcel blind, at the best of times, and generally, when I am reading for press, mistake an r for a v, and a p for a q: but on this occasion the compositors and readers had promised to do their very best for me. If a blunder crept in, it was myself and the Fog, and not they, who were to blame.

I noted the other day, in that most interesting and most melancholy book, "The Correspondence and Table Talk of Benjamin Robert Haydon," the following:

X— made his fortune by those two children in L— Cathedral. One day, calling on him, I was shown into his work-room, and on a table I saw a design for those very children by Stothard. I could swear to it. . . . A friend of mine was at a lock-up house to be bail for another. While he was there he walked Stothard, arrested by his coal merchant for a bill of £34. He was on his way to the Academy as Visitor when this happened. My friend went up to him and said, "I know you: what can I do?" and got Stothard out in time to attend to his duties. X— was then drinking champagne at luncheon, had employment for life, and will leave a large fortune at his death—all in consequence of Stothard's genius; while the possessor of the powers by which X— rises is arrested by a coal merchant, and escapes into the Academy as librarian to eke out a living.

Some allowance must be made for the normally embittered feelings of the unjustly neglected and disappointed Haydon (we should have had no Schools of Design in England but for his persistent and continuously snubbed efforts); but the story of the arrest of Stothard at the suit of a coal merchant is plain matter of fact. Stothard lived to be nearly eighty years of age. He was a painter of genius and capacity; as a book-illustrator he was astonishingly prolific, and the engravings from his drawings "run into thousands." Those engravings are fetching very large prices, just now.

Turn from this somewhat dismal picture to the magnificent panorama of the British Royal Academician as he is, pub-

lished by the British and Foreign Artists' Association and by Messrs. Chapman and Hall, and of which work the three first sections are now before me. They comprise exhaustive biographies of Sir Frederick Leighton, P.R.A., Mr. John Everett Millais, R.A., and Mr. Hubert Herkomer, A.R.A. Other biographies are to follow of Mr. G. F. Watts, Sir John Gilbert, Mr. Alma Tadema, Mr. E. Burne Jones, Mr. J. C. Hook; and, among foreign masters, of MM. Meissonnier, Gérôme, Israels, Menzel, Makart, Gallait, Baudry, and Piloty. The work is edited by M. F. G. Dumas, the well-known editor of the *Illustrated Catalogue of the Paris Salon*.

But it is not only sumptuous paper and print, splendid etchings after the works of the three painters named, and facsimiles of original drawings by them, that surprise me. I am much more astounded by the elaborate wood engravings representing the exterior and the interior of the palaces—they are nothing less—in which the British Royal Academician as he is, condescends to dwell. Sir Frederick Leighton seems to inhabit a mansion partaking in its architecture and decoration in about equal proportions of the characteristics of the Alhambra at Granada and the Alcazar at Seville, with just a savour of the Farnesina at Rome and the House of Pansa at Pompeii. The palace occupied by Mr. Millais is a mélange of the Pompeian, the Renaissance, and the Early English styles; while Mr. Hubert Herkomer, to judge from the wood-cut, lives in a Gothic *Schloss*, grand enough for Rudolph of Hapsburg. Well, Raffaele kept the state of a prince, and twenty gentlemen rode in the train of Rubens. Stothard and Wilson, Barry and Morland, Hilton and Harlow were born in the Middle Period, when painters were nearly as poor as authors.

A writer in some Tory publication has been accusing Mr. Gladstone of "coining" the compound word "blood-guiltiness." Of course a clergyman was immediately to the front with a letter to the papers pointing out that "Deliver me from blood-guiltiness" occurs in the Fifty-First Psalm. But here comes the curious part of the matter. There is only one citation of "blood-guiltiness" in the Bible. In Shakespeare "blood-guiltiness" makes no appearance; but "blood-guiltiness" does occur in Spenser, in the nineteenth stanza of the seventh canto of "The Faerie Queene:—

"Me list not," said the Elf Knight, "receave
Thing offered till I know it well be gott;
Ne wote I but thou didst these goods bereave
From rightfull owner by unrighteous lott,
Or that blood-guiltiness or guile them blott.

I am not a collector of old Bibles. But it might be worth the while of those who are so fortunate as to possess English translations anterior to the Authorised Version (which was not published until 1611, thirteen years after the death of Spenser) to make inquiry after "blood-guiltiness." It must be remembered that the Authorised Version of the Old Testament was rendered directly from the Hebrew, whereas most of the older translations were mainly taken from the Latin Vulgate.

The beautiful Mrs. Langtry is not the only actress who in that which was practically a first professional appearance (for the "Stoops to Conquer" *matinée*, in aid of the Royal General Theatrical Fund, was only a *coup d'essai* so far as Mrs. Langtry was concerned) has charmed a London audience by going through the military exercise on the stage. In the year 1750 the famous Amazon Hannah Snell, who had served the King both by sea and land, and had more than once been severely wounded in action, was persuaded to try her fortune as a public performer. She had a handsome person and a good voice, and she obtained an engagement at the Royalty Theatre in Wellclose-square, where she appeared in the character of Bill Bobstay, a sailor. She also represented Firelock, a soldier; and in the last-named character "went through the manual and platoon exercise in a most masterly and perfect manner."

But the heroic Hannah did not long continue to cultivate the Thespian art. In consideration of the gallantry which she had exhibited at the siege of Pondicherry, a comfortable pension was settled on her by the Government, and she gracefully retired into private life. I am sorry (for the sake of the æsthetic and the romantic) to add that the English Joan of Arc opened a public-house by the sign of "The Female Warrior," at Wapping, and that she eventually married a respectable carpenter.

That estimable section of the Anglican clergy the Curates have formed an Alliance, the object of which is to agitate for fixity of tenure and an amelioration of the diocesan status of the unbeneficed clergy. To put the matter more plainly, there some five thousand curates, assisting rectors and vicars in parochial work and receiving for the same salaries ranging between one hundred and one hundred and fifty pounds per annum. Then there are about five thousand more curates "unattached"; but a very large proportion of these, I should say, must be assistant masters in schools. The "attached" curates plead that they are liable to dismissal at the capricious will of their employers, and that they ought, in justice, to be irremovable, and to be paid not directly by the incumbent but out of a diocesan fund. The Alliance held a very numerous attended meeting in Clerkenwell parish vestry-room on Friday week, and a few days afterwards the *Times* gave the Alliance a leading article, in which a liberal allowance of buckets of cold water was administered to the "ecclesiastical hirelings," as Jeremy Collier bitterly complains that the curates of his time were called.

The term "Curate" has been strangely perverted from its original meaning. At first Curate signified any ecclesiastic having a care of souls; and "curate" was, indeed, a convertible word with "parson." The Clown in "Twelfth Night" (act iv. sc. 2), who pretends to be "Sir Topas the Curate," broadly asserts that he is "Master Parson." As regards the estimable Curates of the Alliance, I am afraid that they will have to wait a long time before they attain fixity of tenure and improved diocesan status.

Musical criticism is no attribute of mine; still I may be permitted to hint that the author of the libretto of "Moro, the Painter of Antwerp," the opera by the late Michael William Balfe, just produced for the first time in England at Her Majesty's Theatre, under the auspices of Mr. Carl Rosa, has done a signal service to the cause of biography. Art critics and historians have for many generations made desperate efforts to discover something definite about the life of Antonio Moro, known in this country as Sir Anthony More. He came over with Philip of Spain, and was knighted by Queen Mary Fire-the-Faggot. Antonio Moro's superb work is patent to all connoisseurs in art; but the man himself has hitherto been a mystery. Nearly all that was known about him was to the effect that he was born at Utrecht, in Holland, and that he was a pupil of Jan van Schoorel, and, like his master, a citizen of the world. He worked in Flanders, Italy, Spain, Portugal, and England, and died at Antwerp. One of the encyclopedias says that he was known as "the Chevalier de Moor," from the number of decorations conferred upon him by foreign sovereigns.

I have only mentioned this most mysterious Moro for the reason that his Imaginary Biography presented in Balfe's opera gives me the opportunity of saying a word about the most graceful, the most melodious, and, to a great extent, the most ungratefully treated of modern English composers. As regards fortune, nearly all the composers of merit during the last generation were the neediest of men. While Rossini and Donizetti were making fortunes in Italy, and Auber, Adolphe Adam, and Halévy were gathering riches in France, Sir Henry Bishop, Balfe, Vincent Wallace, Crouch, Edward Loder, George Linley, and many more whom I could name, in England, just lived from hand to mouth. The author of the delightful "Mountain Sylph" reverted to his normal calling as a music-master. The author of the "Village Coquette" and inventor of a system which has done wonders to popularise part-singing in England found a tardy recognition of his worth by being appointed, some ten years since, Musical Inspector for the United Kingdom by the Committee of Council on Education. For the rest the State did nothing whatever—stay, late in life Henry Bishop was knighted: an honour which to one in his position was in harmony with the supposititious case put by Oliver Goldsmith (after Tom Brown) of presenting a pair of ruffles to a person who had no shirt.

Balfe, it is true, died in dignified competence; but I want to know why the bust, or, at least, the medallion portrait of the gifted Irishman, is not to be seen in the cloisters of Westminster Abbey? It should be in the Abbey itself; but, as an instalment of justice, the Cloisters might serve. When a distinguished architect dies, there is rarely any demur to the proposal not only to give him a monument but to inter his remains in Westminster Abbey. I will not go so far as a very eminent painter, a friend of mine, who vehemently denies to architects the right of sepulture in the National Walhalla, on the ground that not once in five hundred years does an architect originate anything; but continues, from century to century, to copy what his predecessors have done before him; but I maintain that Michael William Balfe was distinctly an original and creative genius, and that his memory is entitled to the highest honours that could be paid to it by the State.

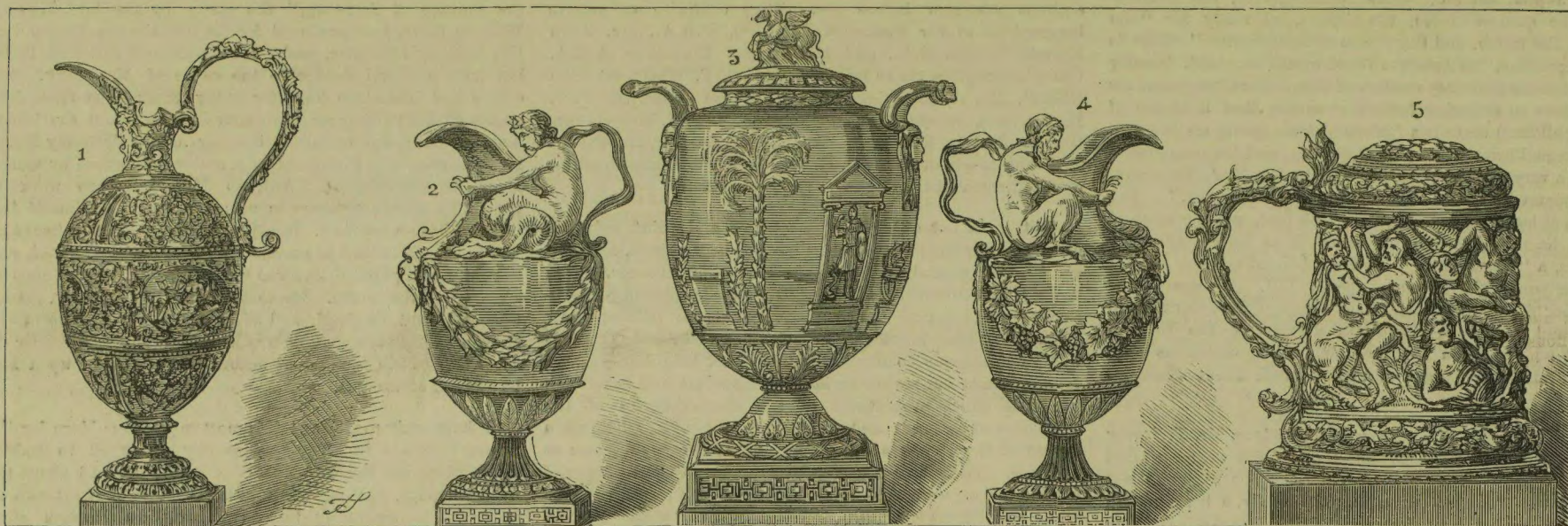
Mem.: One fine morning in the summer of 1866 I walked, in the rear of the Italian army, into the city of Rovigo, in the Dominio Veneto, the Austrian garrison having just previously walked out from the other extremity of the town. The citizens of enfranchised Rovigo forthwith went stark staring mad with joy; the windows were *imbandierate*; everybody embraced everybody; the wildest excesses in the way of lemonade and three-farthing cigars were indulged in at the *cafés*, and a grand gala performance was hastily organised at the opera-house, which had been closed for I know not how many years, during the hateful domination of the Tedeschi.

The performance itself was not of a very superior class. I forget the name of the opera; but, if I remember aright, the *Prima Donna assoluta* was at least fifty, and had no voice to speak of; the *basso profondo* was as hoarse as a raven; and the tenor had a wooden leg. But the Opera-House at Rovigo is a very handsome theatre, and, illuminated *a giorno*, and crowded with people dressed in their Sunday best, it looked splendid. I was in the pit, and, standing up, as the entire company sang Garibaldi's Hymn, I noticed that the front of the grand tier of boxes was decorated with a series of oval medallions bearing the names of famous composers. I spelt them all out—Handel, Mozart, Gluck, Rossini, Bellini, Verdi, Weber, Mendelssohn, Auber, Donizetti, Meyerbeer, Cherubini, Flotow, Balfe—ah! the poor man was alive then; but no such honour had been paid him in his own country.

Are our American cousins really in danger, owing to the abnormal mildness (as yet, my friends, as yet), of an Ice Famine next summer? The latest reports of the ice harvest are slightly more reassuring than those which last came to hand. A *New York Herald* reporter has recently "interviewed" an extensive dealer in the frigid commodity, and has been assured that, from the State of Maine, at least, the supply of ice will be unlimited. On Bartlett Lake, which is on the line of the Portland and Rochester Railroad, the ice is stated to be ten inches thick. On the other hand, the Kennebec river is only "shelled over," and not fit for "cutting." It is probable, in any case, that the apprehended scarcity of an article which the Americans could easily but utterly refuse to go without will lead to extensive "cornering" on the part of the ice companies, and that the price of ice will be largely enhanced. There is not the slightest reason why the American people should gulp down about three quarters of a pint of iced-water apiece before breakfast all the year round; but they will do it, and "they all do it;" and there is no use in endeavouring to dissuade them from the deleterious practice.

OBJECTS OF INTEREST AT THE RYDE ART TREASURES EXHIBITION.

SEE PAGE 102.

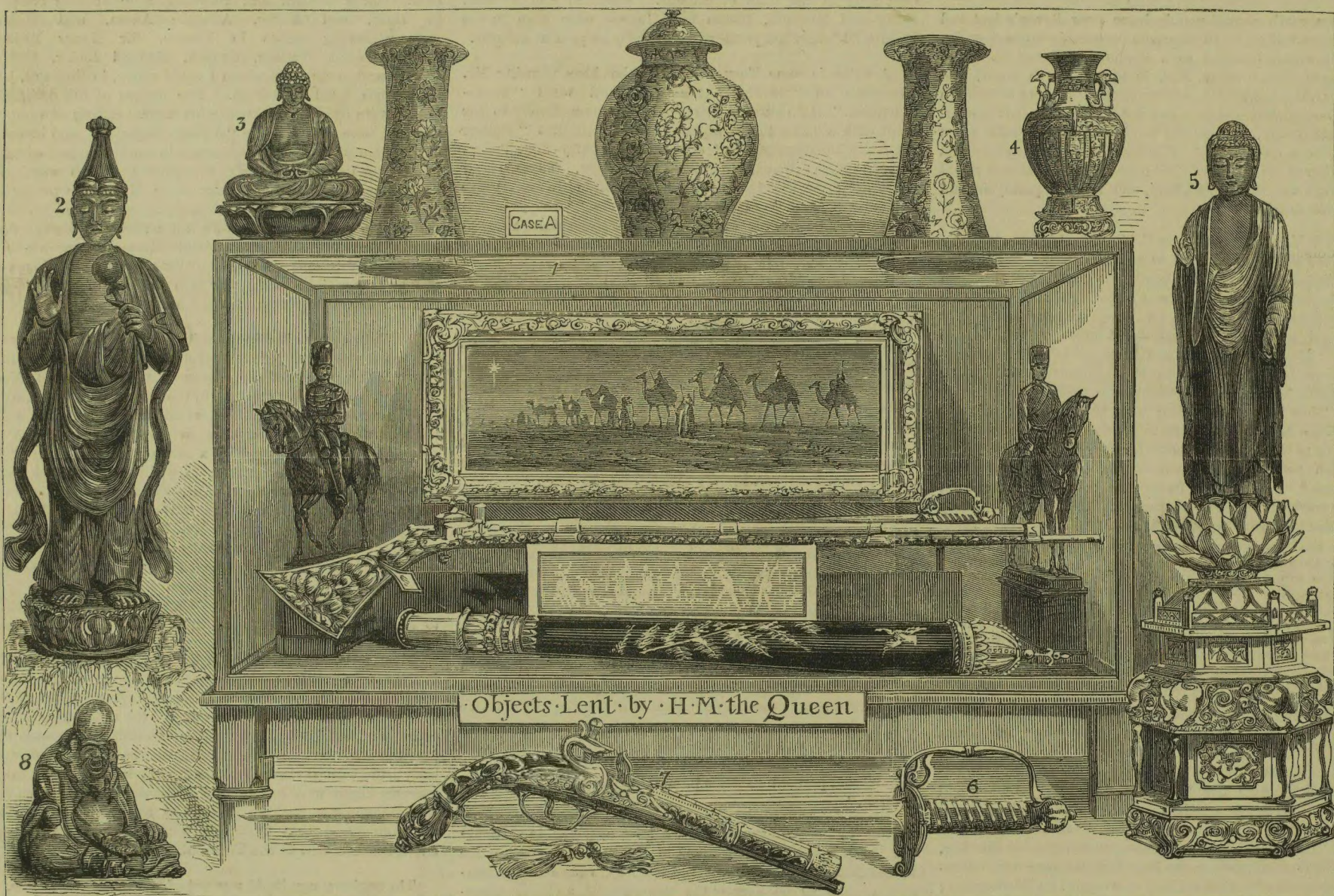


1. Gold Enamelled Ewer.

2. and 4. Flaxman Vases and old Wedgwood.

3. Homeric Vase, old Wedgwood.

5. Gold tankard, repoussé, Centaurs fighting.



1. Case of objects from Windsor Castle.
5. Buddha preaching, wooden gilt statue.

2. Chinese bronze figure, Padma-Pani.
6. Sword of Charles I.

3. Indian bronze figure, Buddha in contemplation.
7. Tunisian pistol, coral and silver mounted.

4. Very ancient Vase from Summer Palace, Pekin.
8. Japanese bronze, Fukurokijin, God of Longevity.



1. Sèvres china, Rose du Barri cup and saucer.
4. Rose du Barri cup and saucer, "gros bleu."
7. Elephant goad, iron and gold damascened.

2. Rose du Barri scent box and cover.
5. Rose du Barri ecuelle, cover and stand.
8. Vase of black clay from Cutch.

3. Rose du Barri ecuelle, cover and stand, bleu du Roi.
6. Bronze trophy, Japanese.
9. Vase inlaid with silver.

10. Fig-leaf salver, Sealkote.

PEOPLE I HAVE MET.

BY THE AUTHOR OF "THAT ARTFUL VICAR."

MY MAIDEN AUNT.

I had often heard tell of my aunt Wiggins, but I was about eight years old before I was permitted to admire that lively, amiable person in the flesh and bones. I say bones because when she first hugged me I thought her slightly angular. She was then past thirty-five, and several years older than my mother, though she was a spinster, and seemed by all accounts likely to remain so, to her unfeigned regret. Her Christian name was Charlotte, but as our good aunt still hoped to catch a husband, she used for social purposes a name more euphonious than the one by which she had been baptised, and called herself, on her cards, *Miss Pulcheria Wiggins*.

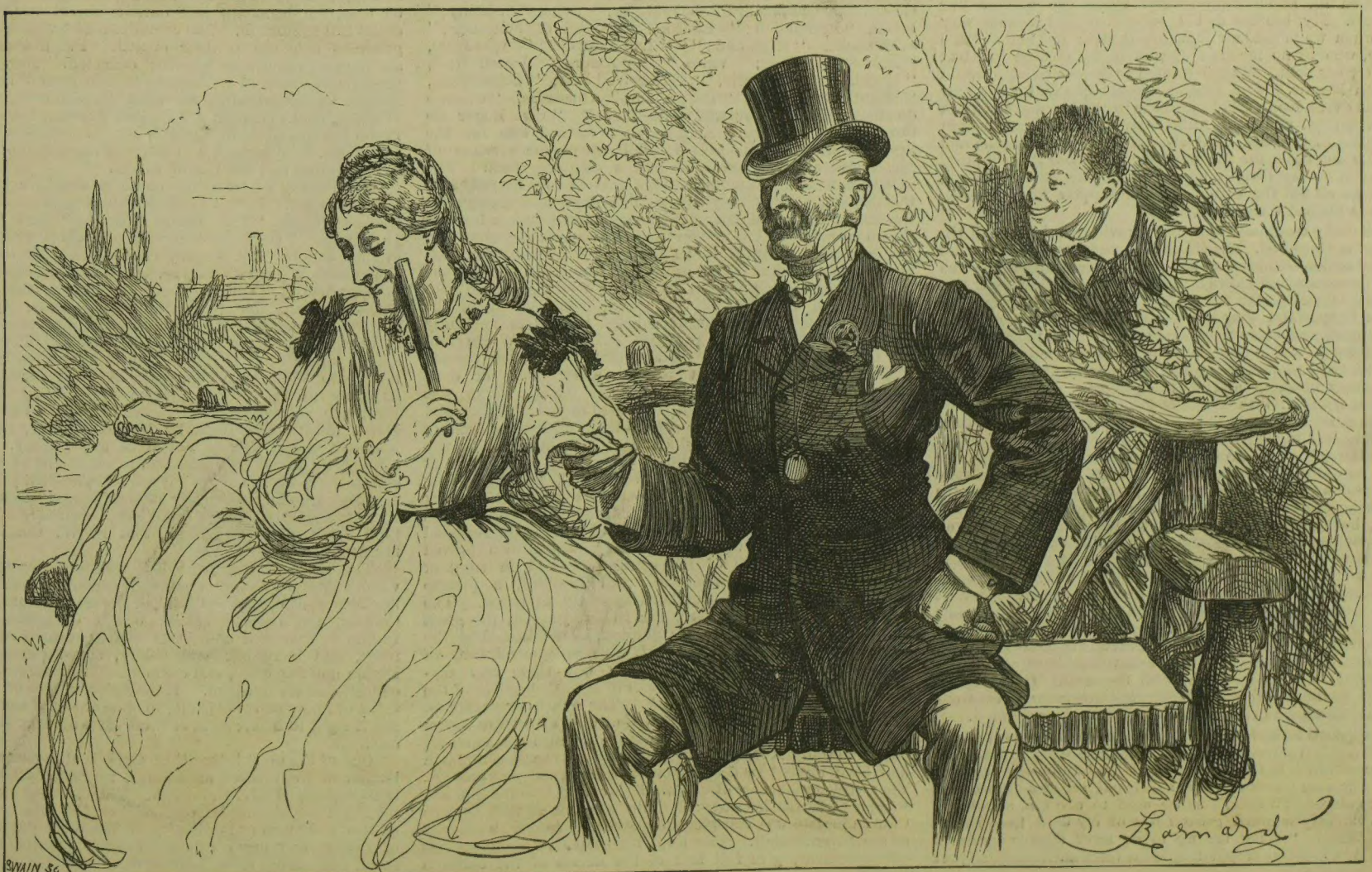
This was not the only little piece of affectation that revealed the human nature underlying her excellent qualities, for the good soul wore shoes and stays which pinched her, and thereby made her nose red—to obviate which inconvenience she made a free use of pearl powder and cosmetics. Her style of dressing was always juvenile, and her features frequently assumed the girlish giggle of innocence. She generally spoke to gentlemen with her eyes cast down, and reddened if they looked at her. Then she pretended to be exceedingly timid, and squealed if she saw a mouse, a frog, or a cockroach. She declared that she would die at once from fright if a spider presumed to crawl on any part of her person.

Now boys are keen detectors of affectation; and one day while Aunt Sally was seated alone, as she thought, in the garden, I saw her stoop and curiously pick up a stag-beetle, which, having examined with all the interest of an expert entomologist, she allowed to roam on the palm of her hand, showing all the while not the slightest sign of fear. From that day, and for a long time afterwards, I set down my aunt as a humbug; and I grieve to say that I took to playing pranks by way of making her insincerity manifest to other observers besides myself. Thus, when old Colonel Brockdown took to paying a shy kind of court to her, he being, as I knew, an admirer of the soft graces in woman, I used to regale this warrior with startling accounts of how my brave aunt had once tackled a large rat alone in her bedroom, and had finally whisked him out by the tail from a hole in which he had taken refuge, and handed him over to the justice of the domestic cat, together with even more remarkable examples of her prowess. These unblushing fibs must have produced some commotion in the Colonel; for I can never forget how he stared whilst I related them to him with the grave volubility of boyhood. However, they must have convinced him that my Aunt Wiggins was not to be trifled with; and when one hot summer afternoon he was coyly reproached by my aunt for being "a gay deceiver," he turned very red, and offered her his hand, heart, &c., on the spot.

"Oh, Colonel Brockdown, you surely can't be in earnest!" exclaimed poor Aunt Sally, becoming almost violet in her turn.

"'Pon my soul, Pulcheria, never more earnest in my life, my dear," stuttered the Colonel. And he gallantly took her hand.

"And you are really not trifling with me? Do you know how old I am?" faltered Aunt Sally, raising her eyes to his.



"'Pon my soul, Pulcheria, never more earnest in my life, my dear," stuttered the Colonel. And he gallantly took her hand.

this time; for it was not in her nature to be untruthful at such a critical juncture of her life.

"If you were ninety, my dear, you would still be to me what you are—that is, the dearest creature living," vowed the Colonel, upon whom the story of the rat sternly punished for trespass had evidently produced a forcible impression; and he raised my Aunt Sally's fingers to his lips.

So the pair were engaged; but the marriage did not come off somehow, though for what reason I never exactly knew—I have suspected that Aunt Sally discovered in her admirer some signs of advancing decrepitude which bade fair to reduce her duties as a wife to those of a sick-room attendant; and under the circumstances it may have occurred to her that the gallant Colonel had not been exactly in his right mind when he made his proposal. Anyhow, the fulfilling of the engagement was adjourned without there being actually a break-off, and in the meantime Colonel Brockdown died suddenly, and was buried under a beautiful tomb, upon which Aunt Wiggins laid a wreath of violets, emblems of constancy. Being a shrewd lady, however, and not yet despairing of getting settled for life, she gave up wearing her engagement-ring, and removed the Colonel's portrait from the locket round her neck, thus proclaiming to the world that she was still open to eligible offers.

I am unable to say whether any more came. Whilst Aunt Wiggins was staying with us at Brighton, where we then resided, she seemed to me to spend a good deal of her time in amusements and much of her money in dress. She was for ever trying on some new thing, and wore costumes which I used to hear amply discussed and sometimes admired by the lady visitors who came to call on my mother. Towards my brother and me Aunt Sally was always kind, in a patronising way. She took us to Mutton's, the confectioner's, that we might fill ourselves with tarts at odd moments not always well-timed; and she gave us nice presents on our birthdays. Now and then she administered small "tips;" and she was always ready to say a word in our behalf when we pleaded for a half-holiday. But all this she did without much cordiality, and as though from a mere sense of duty; perhaps because she was conscious that we regarded her in a ridiculous light, for the reasons above indicated. Our little sister Maggie was the only one of the family whom Aunt Sally really petted; and at one time she did so much to spoil this child by tricking her out in finery and encouraging her to babble nonsense that Maggie became objectionable to us from giving herself airs. We called her a "little sneak," too, because she used to go telling tales to our aunt about all our boyish delinquencies, and, in particular, about the way in which we used to mimic her—Auntie—as regards her mincing gait and simpering modes of speech. It ought to have struck me then—as it does now—that it was a magnanimous thing in the character of Aunt Sally that, although she listened to Maggie's tales, she never took advantage of them to get us punished. Once, and once only, was I made to feel the effects of a sudden outburst of Aunt Sally's long pent-up wrath. Having a talent for caricature, I had drawn a portrait of this long-suffering relative, with a nose of abnormal length, which I coloured a deep vermilion. Aunt Sally found the drawing, tore it up, and treated me immediately to half a dozen such hearty slaps on the face that I sat down roaring and holding my swollen cheeks for a whole hour afterwards. I may remark incidentally that my talent as a caricaturist somewhat declined after this.

Aunt Sally had come on her first visit to us to spend a fortnight at Brighton, and she remained three months. We saw her again in the following year, and then once more, before the time of the great transformation which suddenly occurred in her when I was about ten.

A heavy calamity had fallen on our family. Never mind what it was, for the theme is a painful one to write about; but Aunt Sally, who had hitherto come to our house as a guest, now arrived as a comforter. On a cold, cheerless, winter day she alighted at our door dressed all in black; and what a change there was in her! I could scarcely realise it. All her juvenility of look, all her affectation of manner were gone. Her hair was streaked with grey; her attire was that of an elderly lady, and her voice had the quiet tone of sense and gentle firmness. No more did my brother and I feel inclined to laugh at Aunt Sally. She took, in a manner, the control of our household, for our mother had fallen ill, and during several weeks she acted as our governess. My brother and I submitted to her rule very easily when we found how judicious it was; but not so little Maggie, who by no means appreciated the change that had come over her aunt. Maggie wanted to be spoiled, and would not learn lessons. Mere kindness would not do for her now after the sweet food of indulgence with which she had been regaled before; and poor Aunt Sally had a difficult task in taming the little rebel. But she did succeed at length; and when the day came for the breaking up of our little family, consequent on my brother and myself being sent to school, I know we all felt the better and the happier for the weeks that our aunt had spent amongst us.

Aunt Sally continued to be our Providence during all the period of my boyhood. She did not live under our roof; but her house in London—whither we had removed from Brighton—was not far from ours, and I always saw her during my holidays. She had quite taken up with the ways of old ladyhood by the time she was forty. Her cozy house contained a pet cat, a pug, a sleek butler, and some rosy housemaids. The tables in the drawing-room and dining-room were always adorned with fresh-cut flowers, and in winter a delicious soft warmth pervaded every chamber and all the passages. Seated in her luxurious boudoir, with a pile of the newest books on a table beside her, my aunt used to spend one half of her leisure time in reading and the other half in making tapestry. She was one of the dearest workers I have ever seen; but though her fingers moved so busily, her tongue always spoke now in slow thoughtful accents. She had a very sweet smile, the sweeter from its having become so rare. Her habitual expression was serene, but grave—very grave at times. She had embraced some new tenets, both religious and social, and had become both a fervent Ritualist and a warm advocate for the reform of sundry social abuses connected with women, children, and four-footed animals. A home for lost dogs which was instituted at Clapham bore her name; she endowed a whole ward in a hospital; and chartered a steamer for the conveyance of a thousand once-depraved but now repentant chambermaids to Newfoundland. But a still wider exercise of her benevolence was seen when she supplied a mutinous Vicar with the means of defying his Bishop, and stoutly supported that ecclesiastic in three disastrous lawsuits, which resulted in his being eventually inhibited.

I happened to be taking afternoon tea with my aunt on the day when this Vicar—Mr. Phebble by name—came to announce the decree which the House of Lords had thundered against him. I was an Oxonian then, and could see at a glance that "the combative Phebble," as we used to call him at college, stood evidently in much greater fear of my aunt than he did of his bishop. "What are we to do now, Miss Wiggins?" he asked, with some trepidation in his voice and fearful respect in his demeanour.

"Do, Mr. Phebble?" echoed my aunt, fixing her calm, grave eyes on him. "Why, we must help you to set up a new church of your own."

"But I should be in schism, Miss Wiggins."

"Schism from error, Mr. Phebble. If ten thousand pounds can assist you they shall be forthcoming."

"Ten thousand is a large sum," faltered the jaded Vicar, who looked now like a limp fish wriggling on a golden hook.

"No sum is too large for the assertion of truth, Mr. Phebble," answered my aunt, slightly knitting her brows; and to my deep disgust I presently saw her write out a cheque, which she described as a first instalment.

From all this it will be seen that my Aunt Sally had money. I had reason to know it, for she paid all my expenses at Oxford, and gave me a very liberal allowance of pocket-money besides—subject, however, to the condition that I did not get into debt. At the end of every term, when I waited upon her to pay my respects, she used to clasp one of my hands in hers, and, looking me earnestly in the face, say—"You owe nothing, Harry?"

"Nothing, aunt," I used to reply.

"You are a good boy, then. Never incur debts, for they would make you the slave of other men and debase your nature." After which little sermon the kind-hearted lady would slip into my hand an envelope containing a draught more than ample to cover all my next term's expenses.

I naturally entertained much gratitude and respect for my aunt, nor were my feelings lessened by the expectation that I was to become her heir. She had told me this in express terms, and had bidden me choose a career, according to my taste, in the full reliance that she would furnish whatever sums were necessary to start me fairly and keep me floating. Unfortunately, Aunt Sally's splendid largesses towards the lost dogs, the penitent chambermaids, and the mutinous Mr. Phebble ended by straitening her resources, so that, as I subsequently discovered, she took to speculation chiefly for my sake. One fine day, some honest South American State, whose scrip she had been tempted to buy, turned bankrupt, and the shock of this ruin gave my poor aunt a death-blow. I was hastily summoned to her bedside, and found her crying, in her last moments, from grief and remorse. She actually thought it binding upon her to beg my pardon!

"Oh, my poor boy!" she wailed. "How have I lured you! Can you ever forgive me?"

"Forgive you for what, Auntie—for having been my benefactress?"

"I doubt whether I have been your benefactress, Harry," she said, shaking her head. "I ought not to have beguiled you with false hopes. What can I leave you now?"

"You will leave me your example to follow—the example of your great goodness, Auntie. And I shall be rich indeed if I can become as good as you." This was all I could say; but it cheered her, and she pressed my hand.

I felt then, and I have felt ever since, that my Aunt had done more for me than if she had bequeathed to me all the bank-notes which she had distributed between Mr. Phebble, the chambermaids, and those worthy lost dogs, who I am sure mourned for her in their own way when she died.

THE MAYOR OF MANCHESTER'S JUVENILE BALL.

Mr. Alderman Baker, now in his second year of office as Mayor of Manchester, has repeated the successful entertainment of a Children's Ball, given in the noble Townhall of that city. We present a few Sketches, by Mr. T. N. Storer, illustrating the scenes at this pleasant gathering of happy young people, which was on Friday evening, the 20th inst. As was remarked last year upon a similar occasion, the Townhall is well suited to such a purpose. The large room, when not crowded, is well adapted for dancing, while the richly furnished state apartments afford all other accommodation needed. The guests numbered between five hundred and six hundred, most of whom reached the hall about six o'clock. As they arrived they were shown to the banqueting-room, where tea was served. They passed to the large room, where, at half-past six, they were formally presented to the Mayor and Mayoress. Dancing began immediately afterwards, to the music of Mr. J. L. Goodwin's band, Mr. W. Webster officiating as master of the ceremonies. The programme was as follows:—Quadrille, "La Fille du Tambour Major;" Valse, "Chantilly;" Polka, "Pyramiden;" Lancers, "Pirates of Penzance;" Schottische, "Highland;" "La Tempête;" Quadrille, "H.M.S. Pinafore;" Valse, "Con Amore;" Scotch Reel, "Highland;" Lancers, "Silver Wedding;" Schottische, "Highland;" Valse, "Telephonic;" Quadrille, "Cloches de Corneville;" Polka, "Trie-Trac;" "Sir Roger de Coverley." The dancers, generally, formed sets for the first quadrille of themselves; and where the services of Mr. Webster were needed, he had a very easy task. The first introductions over, the children entered very heartily into the dancing, which they appeared to enjoy thoroughly. It was understood that the guests should be between ten and fifteen years of age, but neither limit had been strictly observed. There seemed, however, to be fewer children below ten than at the former balls. The dresses of the girls showed the improvements which have of late years been introduced into the attire of children of the female sex. Both in the shape and the combination of colours, they were generally of a very tasteful and pleasing character. White and the lighter colours largely predominated; and these formed a very agreeable contrast to the sober black or dark brown worn by the boys. Besides the dances, there was much to interest the children. In the Council Chamber Mr. W. B. Wood, Urnston, gave several times during the evening a magic lantern exhibition, which, as may be supposed, always secured a good audience. Some pictures of the history of Dick Whittington were very well received, but the guests showed a marked preference for comic scenes, at which they laughed with great heartiness. The Mayor's Parlour was occupied by Whatman's Royal Eagle Marionettes, supplied by Mr. Whaite, of the German Fair, which also proved highly popular. One of the scenes was laid in front of the Mayor's private residence, Old Trafford, a picture of which upon canvas had been specially prepared. The antics of the wheel balancer, the Indian juggler, the great contortionist, and Old Mother Shipton, were followed by the children with very keen interest. There was no lack of refreshments for the children, nor was there any disinclination on the part of the guests to avail themselves of the good things spread before them. The dance programmes, printed by Messrs. Blacklock and Co., were of artistic design and workmanship. Carriages were ordered for a quarter before eleven. A number of grown-up ladies and gentlemen had been invited by the Mayor to witness the proceedings. The Greek Archbishop of Corin, who is on a visit to Manchester, was present with his suite; and the costume of that Eastern Church prelate was conspicuously observed among the figures at the Juvenile Ball. The local newspapers, describing this entertainment, give full lists of the names of the children invited.

THE MANCHESTER CALICO BALL.

The British calico-printers, represented by an Executive Committee of gentlemen connected with many leading firms in and around Manchester, have successfully carried out the scheme of a unique entertainment, to show the artistic value of their particular industry. A grand public ball, at which it was the rule that all the ladies' costumes should be of British printed calico, took place at the Manchester Townhall, on Wednesday week. Twelve hundred tickets were sold to eager purchasers, the profits of which went to the Warehousmen and Clerks' Orphan Schools. The arrangements made by the Executive Committee, of which Mr. Henry Heap was chairman, Mr. W. T. Hesketh hon. treasurer, and Mr. F. Nicholson hon. secretary, seem to have been judicious and convenient. The dancing was, of course, in the large hall, while the reception-room and the Mayor's parlour were used for a promenade, and supper was provided in the Mayor's banqueting-room; there were also several buffets for refreshments in the corridors. A concert was given in the Mayor's parlour, in the intervals of dancing. We take from the *Manchester Guardian* the following comments upon this interesting display of local taste and gaiety:—

"The ball was a ball with a purpose, the purpose being that of showing 'the variety and perfection to which the important art of calico-printing has arrived,' and on the whole it was certainly attained. Great progress has been made in the art of finishing as well as in that of printing, since good Mrs. Peel did the first Lancashire calendering for her husband with a flat iron, and her little daughter Annie brought in the sprig of parsley from the 'garden of herbs' attached to the little cottage outside Blackburn, to make one of the earliest Lancashire patterns. The great effort of the calico-printer now is to produce designs which cannot be rivalled by the loom. Stripes and similar stiff designs may be woven, but delicate shading and elaborate botanical patterns, naturally or conventionally treated, though they may to some extent be produced by the Jacquard loom, are quite beyond the ordinary weaver's appliances; and the printer has an obvious advantage over even the Jacquard loom, in regard to the delicate blending of colours, and, in fact, the imitation of nature herself. In this respect there is still a wide field before the calico-printer, and one in which he is likely, from the nature of things, to attain an excellence which cannot be rivalled in its peculiar effects by the results of any other process. Some very charming imitations of natural flowers were exhibited last night. Poppies, ox-eyed daisies, bachelors' buttons, forget-me-nots, lilies of the valley, violets, and such familiar friends, were reproduced with remarkable fidelity, particularly in the cretonne dresses worn; indeed, one lady, whose skirt seemed to constitute a kind of dado arrangement, seemed literally to be moving in a wildly luxuriant flower-garden. But there is still much to be done in this direction. Among the most remarkable of the dresses worn last night were those satteen cloths with a gloss and softness to the eye resembling that of the most beautiful—and at the same time most costly—of all textile materials, and with delicately printed or embossed patterns. It was difficult to believe at first that these were not actually brocaded textures. Others there were which rivalled in delicacy of shade and shimmer the costly moiré antique so largely worn by our great-grandmothers. The designs were, as a rule, small and delicate; but, now and then, a bolder and larger one was seen; and if any lady wanted to be 'aesthetic' in calico, there was not the slightest difficulty in being so. The ball-room was as pretty a sight, as various and delicate in colour, as it could have been if every lady present had disdained anything less sumptuous than silk and satin. Indeed, the variety of colour was actually greater, all sorts of harmonious browns and russets and pale yellows being added to the tones of cream colour, pale pink, and blue which make up the scheme of colour in an ordinary ball-room. The variety of colour and design was indeed enormous. Many of the great printing firms had printed new patterns specially for the occasion; but even without this the variety of admirable designs now in existence is well calculated to astonish anyone not well acquainted with the trade."

THE RYDE ART-TREASURES EXHIBITION.

It was a happy thought of the managers of the Ryde School of Science and Art to pay off their debt by bringing together, on loan, the beautiful and curious objects contained in this delightful exhibition. The committee met with a prompt and generous response to their appeal. Pictures and works of art of great value were speedily collected. Her Majesty the Queen sent a case of interesting objects from Windsor Castle. Among the contributors are Lord Tweedmouth, Sir Richard Wallace, Bart., General Sir Samuel Browne, General Abbott, Baron Ferdinand de Rothschild, Mr. A. de Rothschild, Mr. F. Davis, Mr. E. Emanuel, and many of the neighbouring gentry of Hampshire and the Isle of Wight.

The gallery of paintings alone is worthy a journey from London to see. Lord Tweedmouth has sent his two exquisite Gainsboroughs, "The Timber-Waggon" and "A Wooded Landscape;" the latter is tender and deep, with a glowing evening colour. Mr. Henley Grose-Smith, of Harley-street, contributes a grand Vandyke, which is a group of portraits of Charles I., Queen Henrietta Maria, and their two eldest children. Mr. F. Davis, of Apley Rise, Ryde, lends powerful Hogarth, "A Conversation at Wanstead House," an early picture, painted for Lord Chesterfield. The faces in it are all portraits; it is one of the few pictures of Hogarth's that have never been engraved. Another picture, "Arthur Atherley in his Eton Montem Dress," by Sir Thomas Lawrence, is surprising as a powerful work. The pictures by Dutch artists, and those by Reynolds, Lely, Romney, and Morland, would attract notice in any gallery. In water-colours, we would call attention to the works of an artist too seldom seen—W. Cook, of Plymouth, who died just as he was maturing into an enchanting landscape and seacoast painter. He is represented here in small but exquisite studies. David Cox, Prout, Copley Fielding, and E. W. Cooke, R.A., are favourably represented.

The body of the great hall contains treasures of such variety that we cannot enumerate them. There are cases of miniatures, of Wedgwood ware, of Sèvres porcelain, Worcester, Chelsea, and Dresden china; others of goldsmiths' work, Indian damascened and brass wares; ornaments in silver, ivory, and boxwood; embroidery, arms, Oriental bronzes, Indian and Japanese, and enamels. These form a thoroughly educational art-museum. It may give an idea of the intrinsic value of many of these loans, to state that the committee have felt it right to insure some of these cases against fire at £10,000 each.

One of the most interesting cases is that containing a collection of forty-three miniatures, by Richard Cosway, R.A., the property of Mr. E. Joseph. They include those of "the beautiful Duchess of Devonshire," of the Princess Charlotte, of Mrs. Robinson ("Perdita"), of Elizabeth Farren, Countess of Derby, and many others. Cosway painted in a refined, lucid, fascinating style, leading us to regret the loss of an art which photography has nearly destroyed.

The three vases shown in the top of our page of Illustrations are of blue, white, green and white Wedgwood ware. The designs were supplied by Flaxman. The Homeric vase in the centre is the largest and finest in existence. The two smaller vases represent "Wine" and "Water." "Wine" is a satyr holding the horns of a ram's head, with festoons of vine-leaves; and "Water" is a merman, with a dolphin's head and festoons of lily-leaves. No. 1 is a gold enamelled ewer and dish, known as the Briot model. It was made by Charles Duron, of Paris, who gave ten years of his life to this masterpiece; it cost 150,000*fr.*, or £6000. It is lent by Mr. C. Davis, of Pall-mall. No. 5 is a large silver-gilt tankard repoussé, of centuries fighting (old German, seventeenth century), lent by Mr. H. L. Bischoffshausen.

In the centre of the page is shown the case of objects lent by her Majesty. The picture is by Henry Warren, "The Star in the East," from Osborne. Beneath are a flint gun and pistols (Tunisian), mounted in silver and corals, the favourite war-club of Thakombau, ex-King of Fiji, two statuettes by Boehm, a plaque of Sèvres ware, and the sword of Charles I., left at Weston, the seat of Sir Richard Halford, on the night before the battle of Naseby. The bronzes, Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, 8, and 6, shown at the bottom of the page, are lent by Mr. Emanuel, of Portsea. Mr. Emanuel also exhibits, in another case, portrait medallions of Duncan, Keppel, Queen Anne, Franklin, and a Napoleonic series of great beauty. The end of the hall is artistically adorned with Beauvais tapestries and ebony cabinets from India and Germany; one from Goa belonged to Vasco de Gama; with a very curious old triptych, Flemish (fourteenth century), lent by Mr. Charles Salter, a Koran stand, an Egyptian drum, the two State swords of the King of Ashantee, from Coomassie, and the Afghan and other Oriental arms lent by Sir Henry Daly. In front of the platform is a case of old Sèvres china, lent by Mr. F. Davis. No. 7 is an iron and gold damascened elephant-goad, lent by Sir Henry Daly, who also sends the vase and ewer, in porous black clay, from Kutch, Western India, showing a most curious and difficult art of pottery, inlaid with silver wire. Behind is a beautiful scraai-stand, with fig-leaves of Sealkote work.

In conclusion, we must add that the exhibition has been chiefly promoted by Mr. Barrow, Mayor of Ryde; Mr. F. Davis, of Apley Rise; and most efficiently by the honorary secretary of the Ryde School of Art, Mr. R. J. Cornwell Jones, who has been the heart and soul of this most successful exhibition.

MUSIC.

THE CARL ROSA OPERA COMPANY.

"Moro, or the Painter of Antwerp," was produced at Her Majesty's Theatre on Saturday evening, having been postponed from the previous Wednesday. The work was composed in 1856, some fourteen years before Balfe's death, and when he was in the plenitude of his powers. "Pittore e Duca" (its original title) was brought out at Trieste in the year just specified, during the Carnival there, and had remained in manuscript until its production here on Saturday. The Italian libretto is by Signor Piave, the English version having been skilfully adapted by Mr. W. A. Barrett. The plot is of a romantic kind, the scene being laid in the Netherlands when under the sway of Spain and the government of the tyrannical Duke of Alva. The character of the Painter is also historical, being that of Antonio Moro, pictures by whom are in several European galleries as well as our own, he having been employed by the English Court, and knighted as Sir Antony More. The prominent events of the drama are: the mutual love of Moro and Olivia Campana, a young lady of noble family whom he has rescued from drowning, her union with Count Aramburga—a member of the Council—having been enforced as a means of averting punishment from her father in consequence of his having offended the Spanish authorities by favouring the independence of the Netherlands; Olivia's retreat to a convent, and her supposed death; the condemnation of the whole community—in which she takes refuge—for alleged conspiracy against the State; the commission given by the Duke to Moro to paint the portrait of one of the Nuns whose beauty has captivated the former—the disclosure of her features leading to the painter's recognition of the supposed deceased Olivia; the jealousy and rage of the Duke and the artist, a mortal encounter being prevented by the sudden arrival of Ambassadors bearing authority for the recall of Alva, whose fall, and the death of the husband of Olivia, clear the way for the union of the latter and the Painter, who is summoned on a professional visit to the Court of England.

The opera is preceded by a martial orchestral prelude, which leads to the opening chorus of the prologue, in which introductory portion of the opera occurs an effective quartet for Olivia, Moro, the Duke, and Orsini; the most noticeable pieces in the first act being a pleasing romance, "Is it, then, in vain?" for Moro; a bright chorus of students; an effective aria for Olivia, "As by the river straying;" and a spirited finale, including a melodious duet for Olivia and the Duke ("In misfortune and in sorrow"). In act ii. we have some of the best music of the opera, particularly the aria, "Farewell, ye thoughts of joy," for Moro (encored); the romance, "Bold Knight," for the Duke (encored); the smoothly-written chorus of Judges; and a well-sustained finale, comprising important solo passages for Olivia and Moro, and culminating in a brilliant choral and orchestral climax. The third act opens with a bright chorus of sailors, preceded by an animated orchestral prelude. Some very pleasing and tuneful ballet music follows, and the chorus of sailors is resumed, the effect of the whole being very spirited. Of the pieces for solo voices in this division of the work are: a well-written duet for the two lovers ("Sweetly the sunny past")—which was greatly applauded; a recitative and air for Olivia (which was omitted on account of Madame Valleria being under the influence of a cold); a well-contrasted trio for the three principal characters, in which are some bright solo passages for Olivia; and a brief finale with effective bravura phrases for the same character.

The music throughout is in the light Italian style, and is distinguished by that fluent melodiousness which was characteristic of Balfe's best period; and the opera stands in agreeable contrast to his latest works, in which he essayed a grandiose style that was opposed to the natural tendency of his genius. Several of the pieces above specified will doubtless become popular, and there is little question that many full audiences will be attracted to hear "Moro."

The performance was generally excellent. Madame Valleria, although suffering from a cold, sang and acted as Olivia with much power, and with genuine success; great praise being due to her appearance, under such disadvantage, in her desire not to cause a second postponement of the production of the opera. Mr. B. McGuckin, as Moro, has enhanced his position both by his singing and acting, in which latter respect he displayed marked improvement. Mr. L. Crotty as the Duke sang excellently; and, had he put a little more energy and dignity into his acting, he would have left nothing to desire. The cast was efficiently completed by Miss G. Warwick as Ines (the Superior of the Convent), Mr. D. Thomas as Vargas (the Duke's Secretary), and Mr. H. D'Egville as Orsini (the Italian Ambassador). The orchestral and choral performance was highly

satisfactory, and the scenery, costumes, and ballet arrangements were excellent. Mr. Carl Rosa conducted.

During last week, Mr. B. Davies met with a very favourable reception in his first appearance—as Thaddeus—in Balfe's "Bohemian Girl." Of this promising young tenor we shall no doubt soon have occasion to speak again.

Miss La Rue—whose two successful appearances we have already recorded—scarcely maintained the good impression then made, by her performance, on Thursday week, in the title-character of "Carmen," the part being as yet too arduous for so young and inexperienced—albeit meritorious—an artist. Miss Gaylard's Michaela was, as heretofore, a special feature in the performance referred to, other features of which call for no specific mention. Repetitions of operas previously given were announced for this week; the second representation of "Moro" having been promised for Thursday.

Messrs. Jones and Barber announce that they have made arrangements with Mr. Carl Rosa for a performance at the Alexandra Palace this (Saturday) evening of Balfe's "Bohemian Girl" by the artists of Her Majesty's Theatre.

Madame Norman-Néruda made her first appearance this season at the popular concert of Saturday afternoon, when the accomplished violinist played with her well-known skill and refinement Rust's sonata in D minor and the leading parts of Mendelssohn's quintet in B flat and Beethoven's serenade trio in D. Miss Emma Barnett played, with great success, Beethoven's pianoforte solo sonata in D major (from op. 10); and Miss C. Elliott rendered some vocal pieces with much refinement. At the concert of Monday evening Madame Néruda was again the leading violinist, her solo performances having been in a prelude, romance, and scherzo by Franz Ries (for violin with pianoforte accompaniment). These pieces (given for the first time here) were well received, the scherzo having been encored. Miss Spenser Jones was the vocalist, and Miss A. Zimmermann the solo pianist.

Mr. E. H. Thorne (pianist) gave the first of two concerts (at the Royal Academy of Music) on Monday evening, with a varied programme of vocal and instrumental pieces.

Mr. H. Holmes (the eminent violinist) began a new series of his "Musical Evenings" at the Royal Academy of Music on Wednesday, the quartet party being completed by Mr. A. Gibson (second violin), Mr. A. Burnett (viola), and Mr. E. Howell (violinello), Madame Haas being the solo pianist. The dates of the remaining concerts are March 1, 8, 15, and 29.

The artists at the Ballad Concert, St. James's Hall, on Wednesday, were Madame Sherrington, Miss Mary Davies, Madame Antoinette Sterling and Miss Damian, Mr. Edward Lloyd, and Mr. Santley, Mr. Maybrick and Mr. Oswald; the South London Choral Association, under the direction of Mr. L. C. Venables; Mr. Sidney Naylor conducting.

Mr. D'Arey Ferris gave the ballad concert at the Royal Victoria Hall, Waterloo-road, on Thursday last; that of Thursday next (Irish ballads) will be given by Mr. Clement Hoey, the Prince and Princess of Wales honouring it with their presence.

The fifth concert of the Sacred Harmonic Society's fiftieth season took place yesterday (Friday) evening, when the programme consisted of Gounod's "Messe Solennelle," Beethoven's "Mount of Olives," and Handel's coronation anthem, "Zadok the Priest."

Mr. Frederick Burgess's annual benefit at St. James's Hall on Tuesday was a great success. The concert of vocal and instrumental music with which the proceedings began was of more than ordinary attraction; the ranks of the minstrels being strengthened for the occasion by several other musicians of approved skill. In the miscellaneous entertainment which followed the concert Miss Farren and Messrs. J. Ryder, T. Swinbourne, H. Paulton, Lionel Brough, H. Walsham, and other popular artists took part, contributing songs, recitations, and readings with excellent effect.

Mr. Sims Reeves's second concert of operatic, national, and miscellaneous music will take place at St. James's Hall, next Tuesday evening; on which occasion he will give a selection from Macfarren's "Robin Hood." He will be most ably supported.

The Philharmonic Society is to open its seventieth season next Thursday evening.

The most glowing accounts reach us from Cincinnati and St. Louis of the American successes of Madame Adelina Patti. In operatic selections, and especially in "The Messiah," at the first-named place, her splendid performances have been greeted with enthusiasm by crowded audiences.

Sir Michael Costa was seized with a paralytic fit on Sunday afternoon, but was somewhat better on Tuesday morning.

Sir Edmund Beckett on Tuesday presided at a general court of the governors of King's College, at which a resolution was passed sanctioning the provisions of a bill which is to be introduced into Parliament for amending the constitution of the College.

Mr. Justice Kay on Saturday last described as "a shocking state of things" the swallowing up of an estate in costs. An action was instituted in a case of *Meyrick v. James*, in 1874, for the administration of the estate of a person who died in 1846. There was a sum of £709 in Consols, another sum of £136 on deposit, and another sum of £8. The only debt against the estate was a sum of £49. The money in Court, the above sum of £853, was not sufficient to pay the costs of the proceedings, which have been going on since 1874. His Lordship directed that there should be a very careful taxation of costs, and refused to give liberty to apply in chambers, but ordered that any application should be made in Court, as he wished the Court to keep its hands over the money until he saw what the costs were.

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PARISIAN SAYINGS AND DOINGS.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Paris, Tuesday, Jan. 31.

"Have we a Ministry to-night?" asks Madame de Léry in Musset's "Caprice." "Strange kind of inns, your Ministries. One goes in and goes out without quite knowing why. It is a procession of puppets." As everybody anticipated, M. Gambetta fell last Thursday; but he fell gallantly, face to the enemy, who applauded his bearing, and so much did he seem to have the best of the situation that the Chamber which defeated him is ashamed of its exploit. In all probability the present Chamber will not last long, and a dissolution may be expected, perhaps, at no distant date. At present we have a new Ministry, consisting of M. de Freycinet, President of the Council and Minister of Foreign Affairs; M. Léon Say, Finance; M. Jules Ferry, Public Instruction; General Billot, War; M. Jauréguiberry, Marine; M. Goblet, Interior; M. Humbert, Justice; M. Varroy, Public Works; M. Cochery, Posts and Telegraphs; M. Tirard, Commerce; M. de Mahy, Agriculture.

The Ministry of Art has been suppressed once more, and the department annexed to the Ministry of Public Instruction. The new Ministry is, in fact, the "Grand Ministry" without the head, the triumvirate—Say, de Freycinet, Ferry—having mainly contributed to constitute the "grandeur" of the combination of M. Gambetta that was so much talked about two months ago. Naturally, no sooner had the new Cabinet been formed than people have begun to predict its fall and to call it names. The fact of its comprising six senators has won for it the name of "Ministère du Sénat." As for its policy, it will be:—No revision; indefinite adjournment of the conversion of Rentes; abandonment of the scheme for the State purchase of the railways; and the conclusion of the treaties of commerce in course of negotiation.

After all, the fall of one Ministry and the creation of another has not been the topic that has been most eagerly discussed during the feverish week that has just passed. The great event has been the drawing of the Algerian lottery, and next to that in interest has been the crash on the Bourse. After all, the drawing of the lottery was equivalent to a crash—the crash of the Bank of Hope! How many dreams have been built on the hypothetical possession of the grand prize of 500,000*fr.*! And out of five millions of tickets only one drew the prize! But, happily, hope is inexhaustible. Those who have lost in this lottery have two more in prospect—the lottery of Tours, to be drawn in February, and the lottery of the "Orphelinat des Arts," to be drawn in May. What a blessed country France is! *Toujours de l'imprévu!* The ex-Queen Isabella, faithful to the habits of her country, always takes a ticket in every lottery, saying, "You must never shut the door against fortune," especially, one might add, when it costs only twenty sous to leave the door open.

But what a strange week it has been! What a succession of events that even the most cynical cannot conceive without at the same time realising more or less the strange dramas or comedies that lurk behind. The very cries of the boulevard yesterday, for instance, were half tragic, half comic. "Demandez la liste officielle de la loterie Algérienne!" piped out one hawker.—"Just out! The sudden death of poor Léon Gambetta!"—"Le Soir! The latest news! Arrest of M. Bontoux!"—"La France! La France! the new Cabinet! Suspension of payments by the Union Générale! Demandez la France!"—"Cours de la Bourse et de la Banque!"—and the scraps of conversation that one caught on the lips of the passers! . . . "Yes, it appears that when she heard the news, Madame Bontoux had an attack of hot fever and tried to throw herself out of the window . . ."

"Saint Victor! Ah! *Mon cher*, all his pictures were not worth 5000*fr.*, and they sold for more than 80,000*fr.* It is absurd! These grand sales at the Hôtel Drouot . . ." "What is all this illumination for? Century of Auber . . ."

"Before six months we shall see Marie Heilbron on the stage again. It appears that her husband, la Panouse, is cleaned out. Oh! M. le Vicomte was in the Union Générale, up to his eyes . . ." "Poor Gil Pères! What an excellent comedian he was! Ah! those were the glorious days of the Palais-Royal. When is the funeral? . . . Wednesday morning, at the private asylum at Vanves . . ." "Zola! Zola! no, he is done for. His *Pot-Bouille* is absurd . . . dull, stupid, untrue. *Que voulez-vous?* A man who has never lived, never seen any kind of life . . . and then he goes and buries himself at Médan, a wretched village of 300 inhabitants, and professes to study Parisian society from nature! *Farceur!*" . . .

"A terrible liquidation! How are we going to get our margins?" . . . A Babel of disaster, scandal, bad news, disappointment, despair! It is true that the famous Union Générale has suspended payment. It is true that the monthly settling day will be terrible, and that the speculative market has received a blow from which it will not easily recover. At Lyons, where the speculation has been universal, the disaster will be much greater than it is at Paris. Nevertheless, the public credit remains unimpaired, and the accession to office of M. Léon Say has been the signal for a rise in Rentes and of a good tendency on solid stocks.

As I mentioned above, the new Cabinet intends to hasten the conclusion of the new commercial treaties. Yesterday the Chamber of Deputies by an imposing majority voted the continuance of the existing treaties till May 15; and to-day the bill was passed in the Senate. The Chamber has voted a grant of 6,000,000*fr.* for the expenses of the expeditionary force in Tunis during this month and March.

M. de Freycinet has explained the political programme of his Cabinet. Peace at home and abroad will be, he says, the basis of its policy. The new laws respecting the press and the right of public meeting will be applied in a liberal sense. The revision of the Constitution will be postponed until the expiration of the present Legislature. The powers of the Justices of the Peace will be enlarged, and the number of tribunals diminished. Compulsory service in the army will be reduced to three years. With regard to Public Instruction the Ministry will continue the work already begun. The Cabinet has no intention of converting the Rente, of purchasing the railways, or of issuing new Rentes. Nothing will be neglected in order to arrive at a definitive solution of the question of the Customs tariffs.

Last Sunday M. Jules Grévy entered upon the fourth year of his presidency of the Republic. In France three years is a long time, particularly under the régime of the Republic which M. Naguet once defined with terrible naïveté as *le provisoire perpétuel*.

T. C.

On Monday morning last the *premières danseuses* and ladies of the ballet engaged at Covent Garden Theatre presented Mr. Henri Devienne, the ballet master, with a handsome set of diamond studs as a token of their esteem.

Sir Hardinge Giffard, Q.C., M.P., gave on Monday his opening address as president of the Birmingham Law Students Society. The proceedings took place at the Grand Hotel, and were attended by a number of barristers and the leading members of the legal profession in the district.





SKETCHES FROM "OURS," AT THE HAYMARKET THEATRE.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

The Extra Supplement.

THE LATE MR. JOHN LINNELL.

By the death of John Linnell, at the advanced age of eighty-nine, one of the most interesting figures in the history of English art during the present century has passed away. When the whole story of John Linnell's career comes to be written it will be found to be an artist biography very unusually instructive and remarkable—we had almost said romantic. Much of the early part of that long life was spent in comparative poverty. The always indefatigable artist thought himself "passing rich" on £100 a year. His works of that time had no obvious affinity with, and generally differed wholly in subject from, those by which he is known to the present generation. Yet during the last forty years fame and fortune came unsought; and probably no other English artist has amassed more wealth from his pencil during his lifetime. The difference, however, between the earlier and later works of Linnell is, after all, only that which we find in the case of every artist that has risen sooner or later to eminence. Only by careful, close, and conscientious record of the facts of Nature can the basis of knowledge be laid upon which "style" can legitimately form itself, and from which imagination can safely take wing.

John Linnell commenced his professional life, at the early age of thirteen, as a student of the Royal Academy; and, under John Varley, one of his fellow-students, and to whom he owed much, being William Mulready. He first exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1807—two small landscapes. Thenceforward he exhibited at the society in Spring-gardens, at the British Institution, and at the Royal Academy—at the last almost annually during the past half-century. Throughout the earlier part of his career, however, his works were chiefly miniature portraits on ivory, or cabinet portraits in oil. Among these were portraits of several of the principal artists of his day and of other celebrities—including Malthus, Empson, Whateley, Carlyle, Sir Robert Peel, and Lord Lansdowne. Several of these were engraved by the artist himself. These portraits were remarkable for fidelity to character—definite in modelling, highly elaborated, and not wanting in richness of colouring, but seemed to give no earnest of the subsequent development of the painter's style in landscape. Nor did the landscapes even, which were occasionally exhibited during all this period, afford—in their comparatively sober treatment—a clear indication of what their successors would be. It will be for the artist's biographers to trace the various influences that from about 1847 may account more or less for the grandiose character, the gorgeous colouring, the grand indicative style, and the occasional religious sentiment that distinguished the landscapes of the next twenty years—declining, it must be said, into conventional mannerism, and self-repetition in the works of his latest years. Mr Linnell was intimate with Blake; he possessed a large collection of his designs, and the religious, mystical fervour of that poet-painter may have incited the choice of such "motifs" as those of the "Eve of the Deluge," "The Disobedient Prophet," and other works of imaginative conception. In 1851, Linnell took up his residence on the southern slope of Redhill, and anyone who (like the writer) has visited the artist in the picturesque retreat where he so long dwelt in virtual seclusion will know that the valleys and hills, the woodland and weald, and the rich ochreous sand and marl of the immediately surrounding district, furnished the material of all his future works. Here, in this retirement, with highly strung mind, well-furnished memory, and mature command of technical means, Linnell communed with Nature in some of her loveliest aspects; and, while never actually—or at least consciously—unfaithful to her outward appearances, gave to his interpretations of her a strong tinge of his own personality—the stamp of genius, in short; and which imparted to his works a character distinct from the mass of contemporary landscapes, that only present a literal transcript or topographic copy of a scene. Soon Linnell's landscapes were sought for with avidity, and at every fresh appearance of them at the Academy or at auctions they realised prices which at length reached to thousands of pounds each. The master—for such he was—has had his followers; the late Samuel Palmer, who married one of his daughters, manifestly drew his inspiration from him; and his sons, who settled about him in neighbouring studios at Redhill, form almost a school. All three sons reproduce the manner of the father—the eldest, James Linnell, very closely. The second son, William, has a degree of individuality, and from time to time has exhibited important works fine in conception and very powerful in colour. It is of interest for artists to know that John Linnell painted with a medium in which copal or amber varnish of his own making was the leading constituent.

Various incorrect explanations have been given of Linnell having never become a member of the Academy. The facts are these: for a number of years Linnell conformed to the objectionable rule (since dispensed with) which compelled candidates for election to enter their names as such. At length, however, thinking himself unjustly passed over, he ceased to enter his name. In course of time, after the regulation had been set aside, the Academy came to think that so eminent a painter should be in its ranks, and an offer, virtually official, to ensure his election, was made to him; but Linnell, with characteristic independence, declined the too-late proffered honour. Mr. Linnell held, in a pamphlet he published, entitled "The Royal Academy a National Institution," that the Royal Academy did not perform the functions that would justify the designation of the latter part of that title.

The Portrait, engraved for our Extra Supplement, is from a photograph by Messrs. Elliott and Fry.

"OURS" AT THE HAYMARKET.

The column of writing by G. A. S., entitled "The Play-houses," in our last week's paper, was entirely devoted to an appreciative account of the revival of Mr. Robertson's comedy, in which Mrs. Langtry's performance, as Blanche Haye, was pronounced to be not less than "charming." Our principal illustration represents the scene of her tender parting from Angus M'Alister, the gallant lover, who is about to set off with his regiment for the Crimean war, and whose part is well sustained by Mr. H. B. Conway. The other Sketches will be recognised by those who have seen the play, and who remember Mr. Bancroft's figure as Hugh Chalcot, Mrs. Bancroft as Mary Netley, and the rest of the dramatis personæ on the Haymarket stage.

James Rix, of Richmond, and George Bubeat, of Hammer-smith, who are regarded as rising young scullers, contested on the Thames Championship Course from Putney to Mortlake, for £50 a side, on Wednesday afternoon. After a good race, Bubeat won easily by three lengths, his time for the full distance being 24 min. 34 sec., only 6 sec. in advance of his opponent.

THE COURT.

Court life in the Isle of Wight has been unmarked the last week by any important incident, and each day has been passed in the ordinary routine of out-of-door pleasures, and some few guests joining the Royal dinner circle, among which have been the Empress Eugénie, Lady Abercromby, Earl and Countess Granville, Madame de Arcos, the Duc de Bassano, Lieutenant-General the Right Hon. Sir Henry Ponsonby, Viscount and Viscountess Gort, the Rev. Canon Prothero, Sir John and Lady Cowell, Captain Bigge, the Hon. Lady Biddulph and Miss Biddulph, and Lieutenant-Colonel White (Gordon Highlanders), who was the same day presented to the Queen at Osborne, on his return from India. Earl Granville and the Judge-Advocate-General have had audiences of her Majesty. The Court attended Divine service on Sunday at Whippingham church, the Rev. Canon Prothero and the Rev. H. White, of the Savoy Chapel, officiating. The Empress Eugénie has, as usual, joined the Queen and Princess Beatrice in their walks and drives. West Cowes, Newport, and Ryde have been visited by the Royal party.

The Hon. Echel Cadogan has succeeded the Hon. Victoria Baillie as Maid of Honour in Waiting.

The Special Mission appointed to invest the King of Saxony with the Order of the Garter left town on Thursday for that purpose.

The first Drawingroom of the season will be held by her Majesty on the 17th inst. at Buckingham Palace; and the second on March 1, the latter being a Collar Day. Levées will be held by the Prince of Wales at St. James's Palace, on behalf of the Queen, on the 23rd inst. and on March 9.

Another of her Majesty's old servants has passed away—Mrs. Jane Sly, who was head nurse to the eldest four Royal children, who died last Saturday at Kew Palace, aged seventy.

The Earl of Northbrook has, by command of the Queen, addressed a letter to Mrs. Brownrigg expressing her Majesty's deep sympathy and condolence with her in the loss she has sustained by the death of her husband, the late Captain C. J. Brownrigg, R.N.

Her Majesty sent a telegram to the Great Northern officials expressive of her sympathy with the sufferers in the recent collision at Hornsey, and desiring information with regard to the condition of those who were seriously injured.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince of Wales's visit to the East Riding, which closed last Saturday, was highly successful with the guns of the party, who shot some part of the time over Lord Londesborough's preserves, he being one of Mr. Sykes's guests. The chase, owing to the fog, was less satisfactory, although the meet of the Holderness hounds was the largest known by the hunt, some thousands of persons being present. His Royal Highness planted a tree in commemoration of his visit to Brantinghamthorpe. The Prince, with the Duke of Cambridge, who had also passed the week with Mr. Christopher Sykes, came to town on leaving his host. The Prince dined with his brother-in-law, the Prince of Denmark, on Sunday. His Royal Highness returned to Sandringham on Tuesday. The Princess and her daughters were at Sandringham church on Sunday, the Rector officiating.

The Prince and Princess have consented to be present at the Irish Ballad Concert on the 9th inst., given by Mr. Clement Hoey at the Royal Victoria Hall, Waterloo-road.

Five o'clock is the hour named for the dinner to which the Savage Club have invited the Prince on the 11th inst., in order that members with engagements at the theatres may be enabled to attend.

His Royal Highness has appointed March 29 for the festival dinner of the Victoria Hospital for Children, at which he will preside, at Willis's Rooms.

It has been officially intimated that the Prince will visit Great Yarmouth for the purpose of reviewing the Norfolk Artillery Militia in the last week of May. It is expected he will also open the new municipal buildings.

Princes Albert Victor and George of Wales had an enthusiastic reception on Thursday week when they landed at Colombo from the Bacchante. Their Royal Highnesses were received by Sir James Longden, Governor of Ceylon, at whose residence they stayed. The Princes were to visit Kandy last Saturday; and on Monday there was to be a procession to the elephants' kraal. Newara Eliya was next to be visited, where an elk-hunt was to be had, in which the Princes were to take part. The Mediterranean Squadron will rendezvous at Athens next April, preparatory to joining the Bacchante, it being expected that it will escort Lord Charles Scott's corvette to the various Mediterranean ports to be visited by the Royal Middles.

The despatch-boat Lively was detained a day last week off the Shetlands through stress of weather. The Duke of Edinburgh went on shore at the island of Bressay, and visited the Marquis of Londonderry's farm, where he bought two Shetland ponies. On the departure of the Lively she passed Fair Isle during the night, therefore it was impossible for his Royal Highness to land personally and present binocular glasses to Mr. Tulloch for gallantry in saving life; and it was arranged they should be forwarded from Lerwick. The Duke arrived in the Clyde from Stornoway on Sunday night, the Lively taking up her position alongside the Clyde guard-ship Warrior and the Russian turret-ship Peter the Great, at Greenock anchorage. Owing to the lateness of his arrival, the usual Admiral's salute was given the next day. His Royal Highness afterwards inspected the naval reserves on board the Warrior, and visited the Peter the Great; the captains of the respective ships luncheon with the Royal Admiral on board his boat. The Duke then inspected the training-ship Cumberland in the Gareloch; and subsequently left for Douglas, Isle of Man, where he arrived on Tuesday. His Royal Highness was received on his arrival by the Lieutenant-Governor and a distinguished party, who breakfasted on board the Lively. The Duke afterwards went to Castletown, and to Port St. Mary, where he laid the foundation-stone of a sailors' shelter. Port Erin was next visited, after which he returned to Douglas by special train, thence going to Peel. At each place he received a cordial welcome and addresses were presented. Douglas was illuminated. The Duke dined at the Government House, and a ball was given in the evening. Official notice having been received at Kingstown, Dublin, that the Duke would arrive there yesterday, great preparations have been made for his reception.

Princess Louise of Lorne has expressed her intention to be present at the concert to be given on the 9th inst. at the Grosvenor Hall, Buckingham Palace-road, by the Wandering Minstrels' Amateur Orchestral Society in aid of the funds of the West-End Hospital for Diseases of the Nervous System.

ENTERTAINMENTS.

The Warwickshire Hunt ball last week was a signal success, nearly 700 guests assembling at the Shirehall, Warwick, for the occasion. The meets of the North Warwickshire at Stoneleigh and of the Warwickshire at Gayton were, as usual after the hunt ball, both largely attended. The V.W.H. ball, at

Cirencester, passed with éclat, nearly 300 members of the leading families of the district assembling. The first annual ball of the O.B.H., at Great Marlow, was also well attended.

Lady Crossley gave a ball at Somerleyton Hall, Norfolk, a few days ago, an attractive feature of which was the illumination of the unique winter garden. A fancy-dress ball took place at Ryde last week for a charitable purpose, the company numbering 300.

Some well-sustained amateur theatricals were performed at Clendon Park last week; the Earl and Countess of Onslow entertaining a large house party. The second representation was wound up with a dance.

An amateur vocal and instrumental concert was given at Ragley Hall, the Marquis of Hertford's home, last Saturday, for the benefit of the Girls' Friendly Society, in which the Marchioness of Hertford and her daughters take great interest. The Marchioness presided at the pianoforte; and among those who gave their services vocally were Lady Florence Duncombe, Miss Wakefield, the Hon. G. Spencer Lyttleton, and Mr. Lionel Benson, and the Alcester Club; the instrumentalists including Lady Georgina Drummond-Moray and Miss Stephenson.

FASHIONABLE MARRIAGES.

The Rev. Charles Leslie Alexander, Vicar of Stewkley, Bucks, and the Hon. Emily Caroline Fremantle, fourth daughter of Lord Cottesloe, were married on Thursday week at St. Peter's Church, Eaton-square. The bride, who was given away by her venerable father, wore a dress of cream satin brocade, trimmed with Brussels lace, and, over a wreath of natural orange-blossoms, a veil of Irish lace fastened to her hair by a diamond arrow. She also wore a necklace of old Indian gold coins. The nine bridesmaids were attired alike in costumes of cardinal cashmere and watered silk, with sashes and small bonnets to match. Each wore a pearl daisy pin and carried a prayer-book with photographs, the gifts of the bridegroom. The bridegroom's brother, Major-General Alexander, was best man. The marriage ceremony was performed by the Dean of Ripon, uncle of the bride, assisted by her brother, the Hon. and Rev. W. H. Fremantle, Rector of St. Mary's, Bryanston-square. Lord Cottesloe entertained the wedding party at breakfast at his house in Eaton-place; after which the newly-married couple left for Rhianva, Captain Verney, R.N., and Mrs. Verney's residence in the Isle of Anglesea. The bride's travelling-dress was of dark blue velvet and cashmere, with bonnet to match, and black velvet cloak, trimmed with fur, and muff to correspond.

The marriage of Mr. Louis Ponsonby and Miss Popham, of Littlecote, will take place at St. Mark's Church, North Audley-street, on the 9th inst.

The Hon. Evelyn Palk, daughter of Lord and Lady Haldon, and Mr. Ernest Gambier-Parry, son of Mr. Gambier-Parry, of Highnam Court, Gloucestershire, are engaged to be married.

THE CHURCH.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Duffield, Henry George; Chaplain of Newgate Prison.
Frizell, B. Fraser Fraser; Vicar of Millbrook.
Hall, Joseph; Rector of Melcombe Horsey, Dorset.
Horlock, Darrell, Curate of Hambleden, Bucks; Mission-Priest of the town of Yale, diocese of New Westminster, British Columbia.
Jennings, James K.; Vicar of Conditoe.
Murray, E. R.; Rector of Heart's Content, Newfoundland; Rector of St. Luke's Cathedral, Halifax, Nova Scotia.
Ravenhill, Henry Everett, Vicar of Buckland, Newton; Rural Dean of Whitechurch, Third Portion.
Ross-Lewin, Henry Hastings, Curate of Lighthorne, near Warwick; Curate of St. Cuthbert's, Benfieldside.
Wanstall, Walter; Vicar of St. Peter's-at-Gowts, Lincoln.—*Guardian*.

On Tuesday afternoon the Bishop of Salisbury presided at the annual meeting of the Church Diocesan Building Society, when it was reported that £30,000 had been expended in restoring and repairing places of worship.

Lady Charlotte Howard has given £5000 for the restoration of Whiston church, an ancient edifice of which her brother, the late Hon. and Rev. Canon Howard, was Rector for over twenty years.

The Grocers' Company have made a grant of £250 to aid the East London Church Fund in supplying East London with additional clergy and lay-workers; and the Merchant Taylors' Company have voted 100 guineas to the same object.

The foundation-stone for the new Anglican Church of St. Luke, at Davos Platz, Switzerland, was laid on the 25th ult. The ceremony was performed by Mr. E. Ashley, M.P., and it was witnessed by a large gathering of the English colony.

Two well-dressed young men, Henry Pollard and Robert Dolman, were charged before the borough magistrates at Brighton on Monday with creating a disturbance at the Church of the Annunciation, a Ritualistic place of worship. They were both sent to jail for a month.

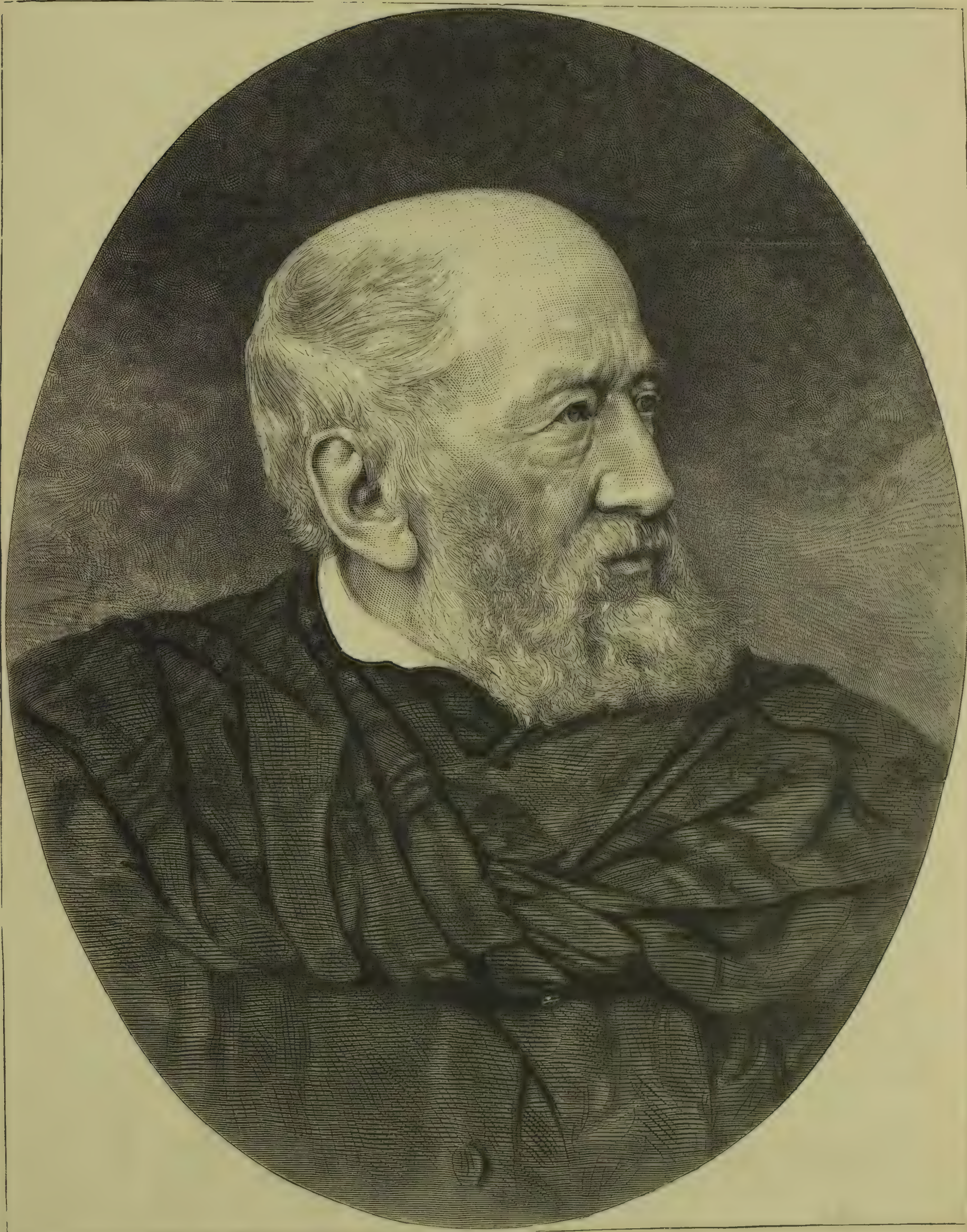
The Bishop of Ely has received from a benefactor, who desires to remain unknown, £1000, to be held in trust, the dividends to be applied to the providing lectures in the Ely Theological College upon the subject of "The Ancient Liturgies of the Catholic Church." The lectures are enjoined to be delivered annually by the Principal, or by such other person as the Principal may from time to time appoint.

A handsome Mission-house and Workmen's Club, erected upon a site given by Mr. R. Foster, in the parish of West Hackney, was opened on Monday. There was a large gathering of poor and of those interested in the matter; and the meeting was addressed by the Bishop of Bedford, the Dean of Carlisle, Mr. Foster, Miss Ellice Hopkins, and the Rector (the Rev. C. J. Robinson).

At the morning service on Sunday in St. Bride's, Fleet-street, the Lord Mayor attended in state, and the Aldermen and members of Common Council for the ward were present. At the conclusion of the service an appeal was made on behalf of the parochial national schools, the preacher being the Rev. John Richardson, M.A., honorary Canon of Rochester and Vicar of Camden church, Camberwell. In the evening a similar appeal was made by the Rev. Charles Marshall, M.A., Rector of St. Bride's.

A handsome pulpit has been erected in St. Hilda's Church, South Shields. A brass plate let into the stone bears the following inscription:—"In memory of William Anderson, Esq., J.P., who died at Brent House, March 9, A.D. 1881, aged eighty-seven years. He was a Justice of the Peace for the county of Durham for forty years, and chairman of the Board of Guardians for the South Shields Union for twenty years. Dedicated by his sisters." The design of the pulpit is by Mr. J. H. Morton, under whose direction the church was restored two years ago.

The amount raised last year in Ireland for the relief of the poor, including the seed rate, was £1,159,470, giving an increase on the previous year of £44,030. The number of persons relieved was 580,740, showing an increase over 1880 of 30,866, the largest number being in the province of Leinster, and the smallest in Connaught.



THE LATE MR. JOHN LINNELL, ARTIST.

THE COMING SESSION.

The opening of Parliament on Tuesday next will be disappointing to the grand dames of Society and the general public of the metropolis. The reading of the Queen's Speech by the Lord Chancellor, resplendently arrayed in hat and robes of state though Lord Selborne will be, can hardly be held forth as a sufficient inducement to noble ladies to brave the chill air of February in any large numbers, and to gather in the House of Lords as numerous as they do when her Majesty in person inaugurates the Session. And the driving up of noble Lords and hon. members in unpretentious broughams and modest cabs will scarcely be as attractive outside the Palace of Westminster as the procession of the Royal carriages, with glimpses of the genial features of the Queen and the Prince and Princess of Wales invariably prove to the populace.

Legislators who cherish pageantry and state ceremonial have one consolation left them even in these humdrum days of Royal Commissions. It may safely be surmised that military tailors are assiduously finishing the uniforms of the Earl of Fingall and Lord Wenlock, of the Hon. Edward Marjoribanks, and Mr. Firth, who, with a laudable desire to emulate Solomon in all his glory, will attire themselves in these costumes on Tuesday, in order to discharge in time-honoured fashion the graceful duties of the movers and seconders of the loyal Address in reply to the Queen's Speech. Whilst their Lordships, however, may fairly count upon accomplishing their tasks in the Upper House in time to seek a not over-late dinner, there is rue in store for Mr. Marjoribanks and Mr. Firth in the Lower Chamber. It having been repeated that Mr. Bradlaugh would seize the earliest opportunity to take the seat for which he was re-elected by Northampton, an Opposition whip has been issued requesting Conservative members to be in their places to support Sir Stafford Northcote when he moves that the unorthodox disturber of their peace be not permitted to take the oath. Which motion will be met by the Government, it is reported, by "the previous question." Till this vexed question is settled for the night, Mr. Marjoribanks and Mr. Firth, it is to be feared, will be kept sitting on thorns.

Sir Henry Brand (who has found Captain Gosset, the gallant Serjeant-at-Arms, equal to all the varied and novel emergencies that have arisen in the House during the past few years) had on Tuesday some timely words to say bearing on the other rock ahead—Obstruction. Not unnaturally, the Speaker held in highest favour the new rules he himself, in conjunction with Sir Erskine May, was suddenly called upon to frame last Session. Addressing his constituents at Cottenham, this most urbane of Speakers inclined to the acceptance of those Sessional rules as standing regulations for the conduct of public business. Nor did he seem to shrink from the adoption of the closure; but plainly suggested that it was for the House to settle what additional powers it would be prepared to grant him. Sir Charles Dilke and Mr. Firth the same evening attended the Chelsea Vestry-Hall; but not before an organised band of mischievous "roughs" had "run amuck," and been dispersed by the police, could Sir Charles find a hearing for a comprehensive and most able defence of the home and foreign policy of the Government. This lucid review of a vast field of politics was characterised by all Sir Charles Dilke's masterly grasp of facts and figures, and soundness of argument; and was in every way a remarkable speech. As for Mr. Firth, he returned to his old love, and dwelt upon the charms of metropolitan municipal reform. A rural gathering of a smaller nature approved the Conservative utterances of Mr. G. Cubitt and Mr. St. John Brodrick on Tuesday at Walton-on-Thames; and various other members of the same party have this week condemned the Ministry of Mr. Gladstone in sweeping terms.

Mr. W. H. Smith on Monday exemplified in the liveliest fashion the physical effects of his recent yachting cruise by making Exeter Hall ring again on Monday night with his vigorous denunciation of the Administration and all its works. Next to this speech in force and animation ranks the address which Mr. Joseph Cowen delivered on Saturday night to his constituents in Newcastle-on-Tyne, and in which the hon. member did not spare the rod upon the backs of the Government for their Irish policy. But, happily, Mr. Gladstone and his colleagues have broad backs, and clear consciences.

The Prime Minister himself on Tuesday, in replying to an influential deputation which waited upon him with regard to local taxation, acquitted himself well of the familiar Ministerial duty of saying nothing without giving offence. But the deputation did not hesitate to cry for "new taxes," if they should be necessary to relieve the burden of local rates.

The leadership of the Irish Home-Rule party whilst Mr. Parnell remains in Kilmainham is as yet unsettled. But Mr. Sexton has issued a circular calling the irreconcilable Irish members together at Palace-chambers, Westminster, on Monday next.

The *Glasgow Herald* having achieved the hundredth year of its publication, the event was celebrated by a dinner in St. Andrew's Hall, Glasgow, yesterday week. Mr. James H. Stoddart, editor and one of the proprietors of the paper, presided; and the company included all the most prominent gentlemen in Glasgow and the west of Scotland. The toast of the *Glasgow Herald* was proposed by Mr. George Anderson, M.P., who drew a graphic picture of the changes which had taken place in journalistic literature since the *Herald* was founded, and who paid a high compliment to the ability and enterprise with which the paper is conducted. Mr. Stoddart has been presented with his portrait, painted at the cost of members of the staff of the paper and numerous friends in Scotland.

Shortly after ten o'clock last Saturday night a train of empty coal-trucks was on its way from Poplar to Brent, on the North London Railway. At a short distance from Old Ford-road station the draw-bar of one of the trucks suddenly gave way, and the truck breaking its couplings was with others thrown in splinters over both the up and down lines. Within a few seconds a passenger-train from Broad-street to Poplar ran into the wreck, the engine was thrown off the rails, and five passengers in the train were killed.—The inquest on the persons who were killed in the collision at Hornsey station on Wednesday week evening was held last Saturday, when the jury expressed an opinion in their verdict that Johnson, the driver of the Barnet train, had been guilty of neglect of duty, and that the servants of the company at Hornsey ought to have protected the previous train by means of fog-signals.—Two inquiries were held on Monday respecting the North London Railway accident—one by Sir John Humphries, the other by Colonel Yolland, on the part of the Board of Trade. The only explanation given of the detachment of the empty waggons was the breaking of the draw-bar, which Colonel Yolland remarked had several points of weakness, though not being continuous and solid throughout. The Coroner's jury found a verdict of accidental death, recommending that all draw-bars should be periodically inspected.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

SPAIN.

The representatives of the holders of the Consolidated Interior Bonds had an audience of the King on Monday, at which his Majesty expressed his satisfaction with the arrangement for the conversion of the debt concluded between them and Señor Camacho, the Minister of Finance.

HOLLAND.

The First Chamber on the 26th ult. adopted the Budget of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs. At Saturday's sitting of the Second Chamber, the Treaty of Commerce with France was rejected by 46 votes to 32.

BELGIUM.

The Chamber of Representatives has adopted, by 86 votes to 10, the whole of the bill sanctioning the Treaty of Commerce concluded with France.

GERMANY.

The Crown Prince and Crown Princess on the 25th ult. celebrated the twenty-fourth anniversary of their wedding by a dinner *en famille* at the palace. From their Royal and Imperial relatives their Imperial Highnesses received numerous congratulations, both personal and by telegraph.

More than 3000 persons attended the grand subscription ball in the Opera House, Berlin, recently, and the total proceeds of the festivity, which will be distributed among various charities, amount to 28,926 marks.

Herr Richter's amendment to the German Imperial Budget has been accepted by the Federal Council; but the deputy was told on Monday by Herr Bütticher that the Federal Government considered his motion an unjustifiable deviation from previous practice. Herr von Bütticher read an Imperial message closing the Reichstag. The President thereupon closed the Session, proposing, before he left the chair, three cheers for the Emperor.

The Government has abandoned the idea of holding an exhibition at Berlin in 1885, regarding that date as premature.

The Lower House of the Prussian Diet on Monday proceeded to the first reading of the Budget for 1882-3. Herr Bitter, the Minister of Finance, announced that by the new Imperial Budget the Prussian estimates originally submitted to the House are modified in so far that the matriculatory contribution of Prussia is reduced by 5,830,433 marks, and that the projected loan of 4,966,700 marks can be withdrawn.

M. Falk, recently Prussian Minister of Education, the author of the text of the May Laws, has been appointed President of the Supreme Court of Westphalia.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

In the sitting of the Hungarian Lower House of the Diet the Budget was, on the 25th ult., read the first time, the House agreeing by 234 to 161 to discuss the separate clauses.

Further fighting is reported from the Herzegovina, but it appears to have been of minor importance. No losses are reported on the side of the Austrian troops. The insurgents are showing great activity, and are doing their utmost to secure the command of good strategic points. Poca is threatened; and bands of insurgents attempted to march on Konjica, but were driven off by the troops.

The Delegations have met, and are considering a Bill for an extraordinary war credit of 8,000,000 florins. The Foreign Minister, however, has made it distinctly understood that probably more will be required.

In the Austrian Delegation on Tuesday, Count Kalnoky assured the members of the thoroughly friendly disposition of Russia towards Austria. The Princes of Servia and Montenegro were also well disposed in the Herzegovinian business, but the attitude of the populations was less pleasing. Indeed, Austria would appear to be prepared for a considerable extension of the insurrection.

RUSSIA.

The Grand Duchess Marie Paulowna, wife of the Grand Duke Vladimir, was safely delivered of a daughter last Sunday morning. The infant has received the name of Hélène.

GREECE.

The King of the Hellenes opened the Chamber of Deputies at Athens on Monday. His Majesty expressed his gratitude to the Great Powers for the settlement they had made with Turkey, and said that although there were still some difficulties existing he believed they would shortly be removed. The foreign relations of Greece were friendly, but the expenses which had been incurred had seriously disturbed the equilibrium of the Budget, to remedy which means would be proposed. The *Times* correspondent says that the reception of the King's Address was "absolutely unsympathetic." The silence was unbroken at his entry and at his departure, and the public in the streets was equally cold. So decided an expression of public disfavour was never before seen since King George's accession. The opposition majority has risen by new accessions to about thirty.

A ball was given on the 26th ult. at the British Legation. The King and Queen and the whole Court, the members of the Diplomatic Body, and over 300 persons were present.

AMERICA.

The President of the United States has presented to the Senate a further instalment of the Diplomatic Correspondence concerning the affairs of Chili and Peru, and a long summary of these documents is telegraphed from Washington. President Arthur recognises Chili and Peru as independent Powers, to whom he has neither right nor inclination to dictate. The book also contains some despatches that have passed between England and the United States concerning the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty. Concerning the former, the *Standard* New York correspondent says they indicate a complete change of policy in a pacific direction on the part of the United States. The New York press is very severe upon Mr. Blaine for his policy towards Chili. Mr. Blaine has made a long explanation in vindication of the course he pursued towards Chili and Peru. Chili, it is announced, has accepted the good offices of the United States in arranging its dispute with Peru. It will, however, have nothing to say to Señor Calderon, and demands the cession of the Tarapaca district, a war indemnity of 20,000,000 dols., and the cession of Arica if that is not paid within sixteen years. If these terms are refused Chili will decline any further friendly intervention.

In the Senate on Monday the bill for re-establishing the Court of Commissioners on the Alabama claims, and providing for the distribution of the unappropriated moneys of the Geneva award, was reported from the Judiciary Committee. It recommends the payment of the losses inflicted by the exculpated cruisers.

The trial of Guiteau came to a sudden termination on the 25th ult., when, after the counsel for the prosecution had concluded his speech, Judge Cox proceeded with the summing up, which occupied only an hour and a half. The jury retired, but within an hour returned into court, and said they found the prisoner guilty. The verdict was received with expressions of approval in the court. The prisoner shouted as he left the dock, "God will avenge this outrage," and stated that he believed that on appeal the decision would be reversed.

Several lives have been lost and much damage done to

property by a fire which occurred on Tuesday in a large building in Park-row and Nassau and Beekman streets.

The death is announced of the Rev. Henry Bellows, of New York, the well-known Unitarian Minister.

CANADA.

At the instance of the Marquis of Lorne, the initiatory steps have been taken for the establishment of an academy of eminent literary and scientific men in Canada, after the plan of the Assembly of the Immortals in France. The proposed body is to be composed of six sections, representing English and French letters, history and archaeology, and the mathematical, physical, geological, and biological sciences. It is probable that there will be ten or twelve members in each section. Dr. Dawson is spoken of as the first President.

INDIA.

Mr. Durand, Mr. Grant, Mr. F. R. Cockerell, Colonel Tweedie, Colonel Black, Mahommed Afzul Khan, and several native officials have been appointed Companions of the Order of the Star of India.

Cholera having broken out among the immense number of pilgrims now assembled at Allahabad, the Government has ordered them to disperse.

In view of the critical state of affairs in Basutoland, the Cape Town Parliament will meet on March 17.

Gil Perez, the popular French actor, formerly of the Palais Royal, died on Monday in a lunatic asylum, in which he has been confined two years.

Mr. Edgar Vincent, Coldstream Guards, has accepted the post of British and Dutch representative on the new Council of Administration at Constantinople.

After four days' debate the Servian Skuptschina on Monday adopted the Address in reply to the Speech from the Throne by 99 votes against 50.

Many lives were lost by the bursting of a reservoir at Calais on Monday, eight of the victims being children at the school which was flooded.

The *Français* states that the Isle of Herm, off Guernsey, leased last year to the Trappists, who found the climate unsuited to their system of agriculture, has been bought by French Carthusians for £6500.

In one of the houses at Pompeii not yet entirely excavated has been found a mosaic fountain the decorations of which are far superior to any of the kind yet found. On the roof of the fountain is a representation of the sea, with Aphrodite issuing from her shell. The goddess holds the arm of a half-submerged Cupid, and other Cupids are visible here and there in the water. Below this group is a Cupid embracing a dolphin, preceded by a nereid, who spreads out her mantle in the form of an arch over his head. On the left two women are seen on the shore—one standing resting her chin on her left hand, the other seated on the ground and holding up her right hand in an attitude of admiration. Both are in profile. On the right, a woman stands on the shore, and in the centre of the picture another female figure kneels beside a box and gazes at the sea, her back being turned to the spectator.

BENEVOLENT OBJECTS.

The annual general meeting of the News-venders' Benevolent and Provident Institution will be held at the office, 28, Martin's-lane, Cannon-street, City, next Tuesday evening—William Stevens, Esq., of the *Family Herald*, in the chair.

The annual dinner of the friends and supporters of the Warehousemen and Clerks' Schools for Orphans and Necessitous Children will take place at the Cannon-street Hotel on Wednesday, Feb. 15; the chair being taken by Lord Hartington, M.P.

An amateur vocal and instrumental concert was given at Ragley Hall, the Marquis of Hertford's home, near Alcester, last Saturday, for the benefit of the Girls' Friendly Society, in which the Marchioness of Hertford and her daughters take great interest. It was a great success.

The annual banquet in aid of the funds of the French Hospital will be held to-day (Saturday), under the immediate patronage of his Excellency the French Ambassador, who will take the chair, and of other noblemen and gentlemen who feel an interest in this institution, including the Lord Mayor, Sheriffs, and Under-Sheriffs of London and Middlesex.

At a meeting on Monday of the Cardiff Infirmary governors it was reported that the contract for the erection of a new infirmary, at a cost of £22,720, by Messrs. Clarke, Burton, and Co., Cardiff, had been accepted. The building is to be completed within twelve months. Among the subscribers to the fund are Lord Tredegar and Mr. Ware, each 1000 guineas.

A fancy costume ball will be held on Monday, Feb. 20, at the Royal Albert Hall, Kensington, on behalf of the Bolinbroke House Pay Hospital, Wandsworth-common. Bolinbroke House is a "Home in Sickness" for those who need hospital treatment and nursing, and are willing to pay for these advantages in accordance with their means in preference to receiving free treatment at a charitable institution; and it is to help to clear a debt of £1300 due to the trustee that this ball is organised.

The Goldsmiths' Company have again presented the Royal Academy of Music with £50, the third donation this company has given to the Academy. The Goldsmiths' Company have also sent £50 to the Rev. A. H. Carter, M.A., Rector of Wapping, in aid of the funds of the Church Restoration Committee of his parish. The Merchant Taylors' Company have given £5 5s. to the funds of the Church of England Home for Waifs and Strays. The Mercers' Company have voted ten guineas and the Gunmakers' Company five guineas for Mrs. Hilton's crèche and branches in Stepney-house-way. Mr. J. B. Capel has forwarded £10 to the Mansion-house poor-box.

The annual meeting of the governors of the Ventnor Consumption Hospital was held on Monday at the offices, 31, Craven-street, Strand, Lord Lamington in the chair. The report of the board of management stated that the number of in-patients treated during the past year was 555, the majority of whom had greatly improved, many being enabled on their return to their homes to resume their usual occupations; the majority come from London. The receipts had amounted to £7342, and the expenditure to £7351. The institution is situated in the most sheltered spot in England—viz., the Undercliff of the Isle of Wight, and every patient has a separate bed-room, facing the south and overlooking the sea.

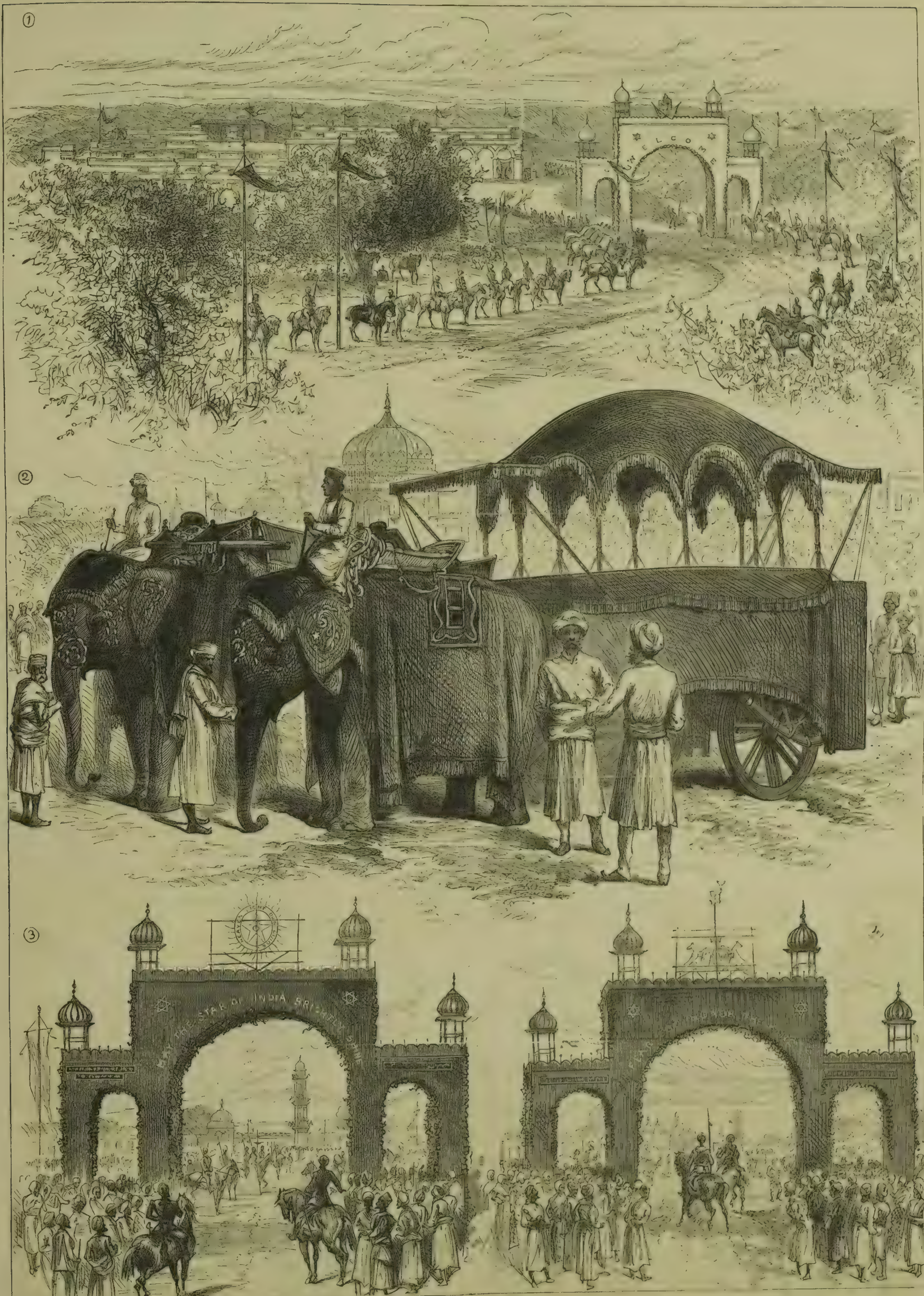
A public holiday was held at Paisley on Monday, to celebrate the opening of the new Townhall buildings, presented to the town by Messrs. Clark, of the Anchor Threadworks, Paisley, as a memorial of their brother, George A. Clark, who died at Newark, New Jersey, nine years ago. The buildings, a magnificent structure, are estimated to cost nearly £100,000, and contain a handsome clock with chimerae. The Provost, magistrates, council, and other public bodies and trades marched in procession in honour of the event.



THE SAILOR PRINCES AT A PICNIC AT THE TEMPLE OF TEN THOUSAND ROCKS, AMOY. SEE PAGE 110.



THE OPIUM TRAFFIC: CHINESE SELLING OPIUM.—SEE PAGE 110.



1. Triumphal Arch, near railway station. 2. Jeypore state elephant-carriage. 3. View from the Amlair Chowk, looking East. 4. Triumphal Arch in the Manuck Chowk, looking West.

VISIT OF THE VICEROY OF INDIA TO JEYPORE.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

OUR SAILOR PRINCES IN CHINA.

We have to thank a correspondent residing at Kulangsoo, Amoy, for an illustration of the visit of Prince Albert Victor and Prince George, sons of the Prince and Princess of Wales, to the "Temple of Ten Thousand Rocks," Bang-seng-ghiam, so called from the multitude of granite boulders amidst which it is built, two miles inland on the island of Amoy. The commercial port of Amoy, on the coast of the province of Fuh-Kien, is in a sheltered bay which contains this island, of a circular shape, about ten miles wide; the island partly consisting of rugged hills, which leave space for a large city and its suburbs, on the western side, and for villages and cultivated fields to the north. It has a population of 350,000 Chinese, densely crowded together; while the cemeteries and graves of the dead cover the neighbouring hills and ravines. Kulangsoo, where most of the European merchants live, is a smaller island, separated from that of Amoy by a channel half a mile wide; and the mainland is two miles distant, forming an inner harbour close to the city. The upper part of the town, with the fortified citadel, standing upon the hill above, is divided by a wall from the more populous western quarter adjacent to the inner strait and estuary, where there is much trade and bustle. The ridge of hills, crested with huge "tors" and peaks of granite, and strewn with boulders of various sizes, rises in some places to the height of 500 ft. or 600 ft. Several granite blocks in the suburbs of the city have been carved into colossal statues, or cut with antique inscriptions, and the grave-stones and sepulchral monuments are beyond numbering. On Thursday, Dec. 15, the British Detached Squadron, consisting of H.M.S. Inconstant, flagship of Admiral the Earl of Clanwilliam, H.M.S. Bacchante, with the two Princes on board as midshipmen, H.M.S. Carysfort, and H.M.S. Tourmaline, arrived at this port. The next day was wet, preventing a cricket-match that had been arranged between the officers of the squadron and the Amoy cricket club. But Saturday proved fine, and the members of the Amoy Club invited their naval visitors to a picnic at the Temple of Ten Thousand Rocks. About fifty officers, including the two Princes of Wales and Prince Louis of Battenberg, accepted this entertainment. Tiffin, or luncheon as we should call it, was served in the Temple to a company of nearly one hundred and twenty, amongst whom were most of the ladies residing at Amoy. Two photographs of the scene were taken by Mr. G. A. Corder, of the Chinese revenue cruiser, Fei-hoo; and our illustration is copied from one of these, showing the Princes standing in the foreground. On their return from the hills, their Royal Highnesses mounted ponies in training on the Amoy racecourse, and rode down to the shore, before they re-embarked on board their ship in the outer harbour. The squadron left Amoy next morning, and proceeded to Hong-Kong.

We published, last week, an illustration of the squadron passing through the Inland Sea of Japan; and we also gave a view of Colombo, in Ceylon, where H.M.S. Bacchante, with the Sailor Princes on board, has already arrived on her voyage home.

CHINESE SELLING OPIUM.

The habit of smoking opium has prevailed for ages past among the nations of Eastern Asia. It is a mistake to suppose that it was first introduced into China by the British Government of India sending thither for sale the superior kind of opium produced in Bengal. Opium-growing for home consumption had certainly been practised, on a very extensive scale, in Szechuen, Yunnan, Honan, Queichoo, and other western provinces, during centuries of past Chinese history; and Consul Baber estimates that the poppy cultivation is not less than a third part of the whole agriculture in the great province of Yunnan. The use of Indian opium, which bears a high price, is confined to the eastern cities and to the richer classes, including mandarins and officials, though formally disapproved by the Imperial Government. It has much the same relation to popular Chinese opium-smoking as the costly luxury of fine Havana cigars, in England, has to the general use of tobacco, which is found to be a cheap indulgence, though non-smokers believe it does nobody any good. On the other hand, while persons excessively addicted to opium are likely to fall into a wretched condition of debility and mental imbecility, it does not seem to make them furious madmen, like the drunkards of alcoholic liquor in our own happy country. Gin, brandy, rum, and whisky—to say nothing against beer—are far more demoralising, in the sense of inciting to acts of crime, than the seductive vapour of that famous narcotic, which the Chinese are so ready to buy and to sell. The unaccustomed traveller, not only in Chinese towns, where its manufacture and sale meet no prohibition, but in other countries with Chinese immigrants among the population, may well be shocked at the miserably degraded aspect of ordinary customers frequenting the lowest class of opium-shops. It is probable that a Chinese philosopher, such as the author of Goldsmith's imaginary letters in "The Citizen of the World," if he were led to visit some of the London gin-shops at night, would form a strong opinion of the immorality of all dealings, whether at the tippling bar, or in the jug-and-bottle department, in the way of stimulating drink. The fact is, that the very worst specimens of the population, debased by other vices, are naturally inclined to seek whatever means of intoxication they can most easily procure. They are to be seen, unhappily, among the Chinese and others, wherever opium is sold by retail, as is shown in our illustration, looking more helplessly and hopelessly enervated than the European victims of intemperance, but not nearly so dangerous to the safety and peace of their neighbours. It should, however, be particularly observed, that there is a great difference between opium-smoking, which Sir George Birdwood declares is scarcely pernicious, and the chewing of opium. A memorandum by Mr. Aitchison, Chief Commissioner of British Burmah, dated last May, was accompanied with official reports showing the great evils caused by the sale of a preparation called "Koon-bone," which was supplied to boys of twelve or fourteen years, at one or two pice the packet. This stuff consists of sliced betel-leaf steeped in a decoction of opium, to be chewed; and there can be no doubt of its deleterious effect, more especially upon youth. The Indian Government lost no time in acting upon the information they received, putting the retail trade in Burmah under severe restrictions, raising the price of opium, and reducing the number of licensed shops from sixty-eight to twenty-seven. We should be sorry to see the common use of the drug, in any shape, extended to the Western nations.

No more charming Valentines need be desired than those issued by Messrs. S. Hildesheimer and Co., the well-known fine-art publishers, of London, Manchester, and New York. These love-missives are of great variety, and all marked by good taste. The same praise can justly be given to the Easter Cards and Birthday Cards published by this firm. Some mounted and fringed ones are especially elegant.

THE VICEROY OF INDIA AT JEYPORE.

The city of Jeypore, in Rajpootana, 140 miles west of Agra and south-west of Delhi, is the capital of a Native State, which is mildly ruled by its Maharajah, subject to the British Imperial protectorate. The Marquis of Ripon, Viceroy of India, visited Jeypore on Nov. 16, and was next day joined by the Marchioness of Ripon, from Agra; his Excellency stayed till noon of the 18th, and performed the ceremony of distributing prizes at the Maharajah's College. On his arrival by railway at Jeypore, the Viceroy was received at the station by the Maharajah; with whom were nine of the principal Sirdars, Colonel Bannerman, the Resident, Brigadier-General Carnegie, Commanding at Nusseerabad, Major Jacob, Executive Engineer, and Dr. Hendley, Residency Surgeon. The Viceregal party were driven in the Maharajah's state carriages through the city, and thence to the Residency. A guard of honour was in attendance, furnished by the Deoli Irregular Force. The road was lined by sowars and sepoys of that force, by the Maharajah's soldiers, and the mounted retainers of the various Thakurs and Chiefs of the States. The sight was picturesque and impressive. The city looked its best; the people thronged to witness the procession of carriages, two abreast, through the broad streets; and the liberal display of flags, bannerets, and mottoes of welcome on the triumphal arches and the public buildings gave colour and life to the display. The city streets were lined by troops, and several hundred lagers performed a wild sword dance in front of the cortège. Sixty-two state elephants, in trappings of gold and silver, brought up the rear of the procession, which, entering by the Sangamair Gate, traversed the chief streets and came out by the Ajmere Gate. Great enthusiasm was shown as the Viceregal carriages passed. Next day the Maharajah paid a formal visit to his Excellency. He was received with a salute of nineteen guns and a guard of honour furnished by the Deoli Irregular Force. The interview was a very short one. The Viceroy expressed himself highly pleased with his reception, and admired the general appearance of the city, with all its modern improvements. The chief Sirdars were presented to his Excellency, and after that pan had been distributed, his Highness took his leave under a second salute. In the afternoon the return visit was paid, the Viceroy being received in the handsome hall of audience in the palace. His Highness gave a dinner at the palace in the evening, and the city was illuminated.

Our illustrations are from photographs taken by Mr. J. Green, photographic artist, of Jeypore.

GENERAL HOME NEWS.

The election of Bodley's Librarian, so long delayed, takes place to-day (Saturday).

The Marquis of Bute has contributed £10,000 towards the proposed university college for South Wales, on the condition that it shall be located in Cardiff.

Mr. Frederic Harrison gave a lecture on Monday evening before a large audience at the London Institution on the Real Value of Mechanical Invention to Civilisation.

On Tuesday the prize medals and certificates awarded at the exhibition of woollen manufactures and allied industries at the Crystal Palace were distributed by the Lord Mayor.

A proclamation in Tuesday night's Dublin *Gazette* dissolves the Queen's University, Ireland, in favour of the Royal Irish University, which is now in a position to confer Degrees.

Recently the York Certified Industrial Boys' School has been enlarged by the erection of new buildings, and on Tuesday afternoon the Archbishop of York, the president, gave an address at the opening ceremony.

The Lord Lieutenant held a Levée at Dublin Castle on Tuesday. Mr. Lawson, M.P., Lord Mayor, went in state, accompanied by the civic officers, and escorted by mounted police.

Captain Knapp Barrow, eminent for his services on the Gold Coast, who was the bearer of the Gold Axe from the King of Ashantee to the Queen, was entertained at a banquet, given at the Empire Club, previous to his departure for West Africa as Colonial Secretary. Lord Brabourne presided.

The members of the Civil Service Rifle Volunteers Amateur Dramatic Society gave a dramatic performance on Thursday evening at St. George's Hall—the pieces being Mr. Palgrave Simpson's comedy-drama "Alone" and Mr. T. J. Williams's farce "My Turn Next."

It is announced that the Avenue Theatre, at the bottom of Northumberland-avenue, is nearly finished, and will open during the first week in March, with a revival of the opera comique "Madame Favart," which had so successful a run at the Strand Theatre two or three years ago.

On Wednesday angling for salmon began on the Tweed, and on Thursday the principal English rivers were open for salmon-fishing. The Tay opens on the 5th inst., but the majority of Scotch rivers remain closed until the 11th, while net fishing on the Tweed is not open until the 15th.

The 2nd Battalion Gordon Highlanders (better known as the 92nd) landed on Monday at Portsmouth, after service in Afghanistan and at the Cape, and received a most cordial recognition of their gallant achievements abroad. They were inspected by Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, who bade the Highlanders a hearty welcome back, and were afterwards marched to Portsea Barracks.

Mr. Mundella, M.P., distributed at Sheffield on Monday night the Lancastrian prizes won by the scholars in the local elementary schools. He said that, although education was so constantly with him, it grew more absorbing day by day. After all, he was the most fortunate Minister in the Government, for his department was non-political. No man, whatever his politics, could object to the extension of education to every child in the land.

A crowded and most influential meeting of sympathisers with the oppressed Jews who, by reason of their residence in Russian territory, have been subjected to so much persecution, was held on Wednesday afternoon in the Egyptian Hall of the Mansion House, under the presidency of the Lord Mayor. Resolutions in conformity with the purpose of the meeting were moved and seconded by Lord Shaftesbury, the Bishop of London, Cardinal Manning, and Canon Farrar, and unanimously carried.

A deplorable murder of a little girl, who had been missed for over a month from her home in Pimlico, has been a common theme of conversation this week. The father of Georgina Moore, the child in question, attended at Yalding on Tuesday, and identified a body taken from the River Medway on Monday as that of his daughter, who disappeared so mysteriously from her home at Pimlico on Dec. 20. Inspector Marshall, the same day, took into custody at Yalding a woman, named Esther Pay, who had been a neighbour of the Moores. She had in her possession a bag containing a copy of the *Penny Illustrated Paper* with a portrait of Georgina Moore. She was charged at Westminster on Wednesday with causing the death of the poor girl, and remanded.

The new buildings of Wycliff Hall, Oxford, were formally opened on Tuesday, when a meeting was held in the library, at which Mr. Deacon, treasurer of the Theological Schools of Oxford and Cambridge, said that towards the total of £60,000 required they had received £40,000. It was also stated that an anonymous donor had promised £5000 in addition.

The list of those students at Cambridge who have achieved positions in the mathematical tripos was announced yesterday week in the Senate House. The Senior Wrangler is Mr. R. A. Herman, of Trinity College; the two following names in the list being those of Mr. J. S. Yeo, of St. John's, and Mr. S. Loney, of Sidney Sussex College. Miss Burstell, of Gorton College, gained a position equal to No. 31 in the tripos; while Miss Julian and Miss Lester, of the same college, passed the examinations so well that they are credited with rank corresponding to the head of the list of Junior Optimes. Miss Oldaker, of Newnham College, passed informally the examination for the Mathematical Tripos, and her place was equal to the third in the list of Junior Optimes.

Mr. Millais, R.A., has concluded negotiations for the extensive shootings and salmon-fishings of Murthly Castle, in Perthshire, along with a beautiful residence in the castle policies, now known as Dalpowie House, formerly by the prettier name of Glen-Birmam. Sir Douglas and Lady Stewart, who have resided at Dalpowie while the castle was occupied by Mrs. Graham, have taken up their residence at Murthly Castle; and, as Sir Douglas does not care for sport, he has handed over his shootings to Mr. Millais, with Dalpowie House. Mr. Millais also gets the salmon-fishings in the Tay belonging to Murthly; and very good they are, comprising about three miles of the river, a great part of it on both sides, giving fishing six days in the week.

Lord Derby presided on Monday over the annual meeting of the Manchester and Northern Counties Royal Botanical and Horticultural Society, held in the Manchester Townhall. In moving the adoption of the report, his Lordship said that the Exhibition held in Manchester in August last was generally admitted to be one of equal merit and importance to any that had been held out of London, or perhaps even in London. The only adverse influence was that of the weather. The number of visitors during the year was nearly 100,000, and they had given away about £2600 in prizes. Looking at the undertaking from the merely utilitarian point of view, he had no doubt that it had a great deal more than repaid any expenditure it had caused. In a place like Manchester, and in a county like Lancashire, such a society acted as a humanising agency, with which they could not afford to dispense.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING FEB. 11, 1882.

SUNDAY, FEB. 5.	
Septuagesima. Morning Lessons: Gen. i. and ii. 1-4; Rev. xxi. 1-9. Evening Lessons: Gen. ii. 4 or Job xxxviii.; Rev. xxi. 9-xxii. 6.	Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m. and 3 p.m., Rev. Canon T. N. Rowsell. St. James's, noon, probably Rev. Francis Garden, the Sub. Dean. Whitehall, 11 a.m. and 3 p.m., Rev. V. H. Stanton.
St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., Rev. W. H. Milman; 3.15 p.m., Bishop Piers Claughton; 7 p.m., Archdeacon Atkinson.	Savoy, 11.30 a.m., Rev. Henry White, the Chaplain; 7 p.m., Rev. R. W. Thompson, Assistant-Chaplain.
MONDAY, FEB. 6.	
West London Hospital, anniversary, noon.	British Architects' Institute, 8 p.m. (Mr. J. Boulton on Uniformity in Building, &c.).
Royal Institution, general monthly meeting, 5 p.m.	Medical Society, 8.30 p.m. (Lectures on the History of the Society of Arts, Cantor Lecture, 8 p.m. (Captain Abney on Recent Advances in Photography). Society of Engineers, 7.30 p.m. (Address of the President, Mr. Jabez Church).
London Institution, 5 p.m. (Mr. Grant Allen on an English Weed).	
Musical Association, 5 p.m. (Rev. Sir F. A. G. Ouseley on Theoretical Treatises of the 17th and 18th Centuries).	
Victoria Institute, 8 p.m.	
TUESDAY, FEB. 7.	
Meeting of Parliament.	Zoological Society, 8.30 p.m.
Christian Knowledge Society, 2 p.m.	Biblical Archaeology Society, 8.30 p.m. (Rev. W. Houghton on the Birds of Assyrian Monuments).
Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Professor McKendrick on the Mechanism of the Senses).	Gresham Lectures, 6 p.m. (Dean Burgon on Divinity) (four days).
Anthropological Institute, 8 p.m.	Society of Arts, 8 p.m. (Mr. E. H. Hall on the Trade Capacities of Newfoundland).
Civil Engineers' Institution, 8 p.m. (Dr. Paget Higgs on the Candle Power of the Electric Light).	
Pathological Society, 8.30 p.m.	
WEDNESDAY, FEB. 8.	
Half-Quarter Day.	Sanitary Institute, 7.45 p.m.
Society of Arts, 8 p.m. (Colonel Maitland on the Manufacture of Ordnance).	Graphic Society, 8 p.m.
Literary Fund, 3 p.m.	Richmond Hospital, dinner, Star and Garter Hotel (the Duke of Cambridge in the chair).
Cancer Hospital, annual meeting, 4 p.m.	Albert Hall Choral Society, 8 p.m. (Mendelssohn's "Lobgesang" and Rossini's "Stabat Mater").
Geological Society, 8 p.m.	East of England Dog Show, Colchester (two days).
Hunterian Society, anniversary and oration, 7.30 p.m.	Amateur Mechanical Society, 6 p.m.
Microscopical Society, anniversary, 8 p.m.	
THURSDAY, FEB. 9.	
Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Mr. H. N. Moseley on Corals).	Mathematical Society, 8 p.m.
London Institution, 7 p.m. (Mr. John Perry on Spinning Tops).	Philharmonic Society, 8 p.m.
Royal Society, 4.30 p.m.	Inventors' Institute, 8 p.m.
Society of Antiquaries, 8.30 p.m.	Telegraph Engineers' Society, 8 p.m. (Mr. H. F. Joel on the Pilsen Arc Electric Light).
FRIDAY, FEB. 10.	
Marriage of the Queen, 1810.	Architectural Association, 6.30 p.m. (Mr. E. J. Taylor on the History of Architecture).
United Service Institution, 3 p.m. (Mr. W. Topley on Geology).	Hunterian Society, dinner.
Royal Institution, 8 p.m. (Professor Frankland on the Climate of Town and Country, 9 p.m.).	New Shakespeare Society, 8 p.m. (papers by Rev. M. Wyllie-Mayow and Dr. F. Landmann).
Astronomical Society, anniversary, 8 p.m.	Quekett Microscopical Club, 8 p.m.
Clinical Society, 8.30 p.m.	
SATURDAY, FEB. 11.	
Moon's last quarter, 8.34 a.m.	Assault-at-Arms, Albert Hall (in aid of the Cambridge Asylum for Soldiers' Widows), the Prince and Princess of Wales to be present, 2.30 p.m.
Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Professor E. Pauw on Beethoven).	
Physical Society, anniversary, 3 p.m.	
Botanic Society, 3.45 p.m.	

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE NEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.
Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W. Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF					THERMOM.		WIND.		Miles.	In.
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Maximum, read at 10 p.m.	Minimum, read at 10 p.m.	General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours, read at 10 a.m. next morning.		
Jan.	22 30.561	36.9	34.5	92	9	41.9	31.8	WSW.		20	0.000
	23 30.553	33.3	31.9	94	8	40.5	27.6	WSW.		43	0.000
	24 30.698	33.8	30.5	89	3	42.1	25.0	SSW.		41	0.000
	25 30.677	29.6	27.6	93	3	36.0	23.1	SSW. ESE.		25	0.000
	26 30.495	33.1	29.5	88	10	35.2	30.8	ESE. SSW.		123	0.010
	27 30.348	42.2	40.2	93	7	47.1	34.5	ESE. S.W.		188	0.000
	28 30.259	47.9	43.5	55	10	51.5	42.6	SSW.		426	0.005

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten o'clock a.m. :—
Barometer (in inches) corrected .. 30.413 30.547 30.710 30.724 30.750 30.378 30.281
Temperature (° in air) .. 37.6 34.9 33.9 31.9 31.8 24.3 16.9
Temperature of Evaporation .. 36.6 31.7 31.8 29.1 31.2 19.8 16.9
Direction of Wind .. W.S.W. S.S.W. S.S.W. S.S.W. S.S.W. S. S.W.

NEW BOOKS AND PUBLICATIONS.

SAMPSON LOW, MARSTON, AND CO.'S LIST.

THOMAS A KEMPIS.—A DAILY TEXT-BOOK. Containing a brief selection for every day in the year from "The Imitation of Christ," by THOMAS A KEMPIS. Edited by W. G. Wink. "No devotional work has ministered so largely to the religious life of Christians as 'The Imitation of Christ,' by Thomas à Kempis. Next to the Bible, no book is said to have been so often printed. Since the year 1681 it has probably passed through more than a thousand editions."—Preface.

"Semper aliquid novi ex Africa." Ask at the Libraries for the New Book of Travel and Exploration in Africa.

UGANDA AND THE EGYPTIAN SOUDAN: An Account of Travel in Eastern and Equatorial Africa. Including a residence of two years at the Court of King Mtesa, and a Description of the Slave Districts of Bahir el Ghazal and Darfour. With a New Map of 1200 miles in these provinces, numerous Illustrations, and Anthropological, Meteorological, and Geographical Notes. By R. W. FELKIN, F.R.G.S., and C. T. WILSON, M.A. Oxon., F.R.G.S. 2 vols., crown 8vo, cloth, 28s.

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I look back to childhood's summer, and a picture comes to me,

Of an open lattic'd window looking out across the sea;

When a mother's arm was round me, and with voice so sweet

and low,

Told me tales of childhood's dreamland in the twilight long

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A girl sang in accents so plaintive and low,

As weary without, while within they rejoice,

She told her sad story with tears in her voice.

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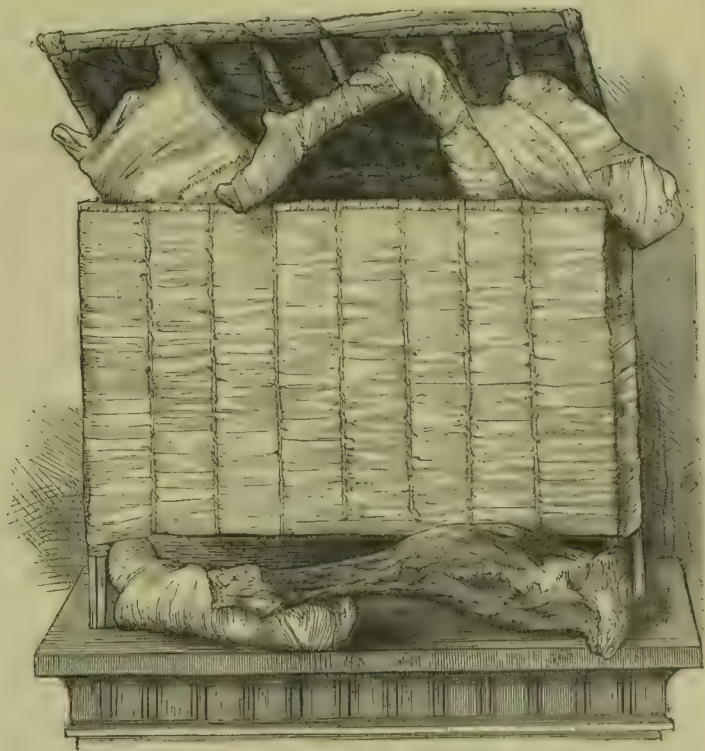
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CHEST OF PAPYRUS LEAVES, WITH OFFERINGS OF EMBALMED LEG OF MUTTON AND CALF'S HEAD.

The recent discovery at Thebes in Upper Egypt has of late been so fully and so frequently discussed in various publications, that it is unnecessary to do more than recapitulate the heads of the story in our present columns. The leading facts are briefly these:—

For the last ten years or more it had been suspected that the Theban Arabs (whose main occupation is tomb-pillage and mummy-snatching) had found a Royal sepulchre. Objects of great rarity and antiquity were being brought to Europe every season by travellers who had purchased them from native dealers living on the spot; and many of these objects were historically traceable to certain Royal dynasties which made Thebes their capital city. Some of the travellers were also dealers, and resold their purchases to the British Museum and the Louvre. At length suspicion became certainty. An English tourist, passing through Paris, presented Professor Maspero with some photographs from a superb papyrus, which he had then lately bought at Thebes from an Arab named Abd-er-ranoul. This papyrus proved to be the Ritual, or funeral sacred book, written for Pinotem I., third Priest-King of the XXist Dynasty. Evidently, then, the tomb of this Sovereign had been discovered and pillaged. In January, 1881, the late lamented Mariette Pasha died at Cairo, and was succeeded by Professor Maspero, the present Conservator of Antiquities to H.H. the Khedive. Professor Maspero at once resolved to get to the bottom of the Theban mystery; and, with that object chiefly in view, proceeded last April to Upper Egypt upon his first official trip of inspection. Arriving at Luxor—a modern

village which occupies part of the site of ancient Thebes—he straightway arrested the said Abd-er-ranoul. Threats, bribery, persuasion were, however, tried in vain, and Abd-er-ranoul was consigned to the district prison at Kench, the chief town of the province. Here for two months he maintained an obstinate silence. In the meanwhile, his presence being required in Paris, Professor Maspero offered a reward of £500 for the discovery of the secret, and returned to Europe. Scarcely had he embarked, when one Mohammed, the elder brother of Abd-er-ranoul, went privately before the Governor of Kench; offered to betray the secret; and claimed the reward. The Governor (Daoud Pasha) telegraphed immediately to Cairo; and Herr Emil Brugsch, Keeper of the Boolak Museum (whom Professor Maspero had deputed to act for him in any case of emergency) was forthwith despatched to Thebes. Here he was conducted to a lonely spot in the most desolate and unfrequented part of the great Necropolis, which extends for between three and four miles along the western bank of the Nile. Hidden behind an angle of limestone cliff, and masked by a huge fragment of fallen rock, he beheld the entrance to a perpendicular shaft descending to a depth of twelve metres. At the bottom of this shaft opened a gallery seventy-four metres in length, leading to a sepulchral vault, measuring seven metres by four. In this gallery and vault were found some thirty-six mummies, including more than twenty kings and queens, besides princes, princesses, and high priests; to say nothing of an immense store of sacred vessels, funeral statuettes, alabaster vases, and precious objects in glass, bronze, acacia-wood, &c. In a word,

the treasure thus strangely brought to light consisted of some 6000 items, not the least valuable of which were four Royal papyri. Professor Maspero, in his Official Report, warmly eulogises the energy with which Herr Emil Brugsch, by the aid of 500 native labourers, exhumed, packed, shipped, and brought to Cairo the whole contents of this now famous hiding-place.

The following, abridged from Professor Maspero's various reports, is a list of the principal Royal mummies and mummy cases, chronologically tabulated and classed under the heads of their various dynasties. In some instances the mummy reposes in its original mummy-case, and sometimes in two or three mummy cases, the whole inclosed in an enormous outer sarcophagus. In others, only the mummy-case is left, the mummy having been destroyed or abstracted. Further, some mummies are found in mummy-cases not their own, or in mummy-cases which have been altered and usurped for their use in ancient times. The presence of a mummy-case, even though empty, is held, however, to indicate the former presence of its original occupant, whose name therefore appears in its proper place in the list:—

XVIIth DYNASTY.—(Approximate Date) B.C. 1750 to B.C. 1703.—King Rasckenon-Taaken, Queen Ansera.

XVIIIth DYNASTY.—(Approximate Date) B.C. 1703 to B.C. 1462.—King Ahmes Ra-neb-pehti, Queen Ahmes Noiretari, Queen Aah-hotep, Queen Merit-Amen, Queen Hontimoo-hoo, Prince Se Amen, Princess Set-Amen, King Amen-

(Continued on page 116.)



KING AMEN-HOTEP I., EIGHTEENTH DYNASTY.

ROYAL INSTITUTION LECTURES.

MECHANISM OF THE SENSES.

Professor McKendrick, in his second lecture, given on Tuesday, Jan. 24, proceeded to consider the relation existing between the stimulus and the impression on any sensory organ, and the action of various kinds of stimuli. Thus, mere contact or oscillations of the touching body, or of the body touched, may cause the sense of touch. Vibrations of some medium in contact with the sense organ may excite it, as in the cases of sound and light, or there may be chemical changes occurring in the immediate neighbourhood of the sense organ; as in taste and smell, and in vague sensory impressions obtained from internal bodily organs. The Professor explained how difficult it is to study the effect of impressions on the sense organ, apart from changes in the nerve-centres, and stated that the study of the action of light on the eye, removed from the body, was the only way in which this had been attempted. He then commented on some circumstances affecting sensory impressions. In the first place, no sense organ can at any time be regarded as being in a state of absolute rest. When an impression is made on it the effect will depend on the sensitivity of the organ at the time, on the extent of surface of the organ affected, and on the time during which the stimulus acts. Again, if the stimulus be of the nature of a vibrating wavelike movement, the effect will be influenced by the number of impulses in a unit of time, on the amplitude of the waves, and on their form. The relation between the stimulus and the sensation was next discussed. The stimulus may be too weak to cause any effect, or so powerful as to incapacitate us from distinguishing between it and other stimuli; and experiment has shown that there is with each sense a minimum difference between noticeable impressions. Sensory impressions are referred to the external world partly as the result of hereditary acquisitions of the sense-organs and brain, and partly as the result of education. These organs may be supposed already to have reached their highest point of development; but the evolution of still more complex internal sense-organs may still be going on. The Professor then described the anatomical arrangements, physical causes, and physiological peculiarities of the sense of taste, and especially illustrated the so-called "taste bodies" found in the tongue.

CORALS.

Professor H. N. Moseley, F.R.S., began his second lecture, on Thursday, Jan. 26, with a description of the modes of multiplication of Zoantharian corals by budding, noticing especially the processes occurring in *Blastotrochus nutrix* and *Fungia*, and demonstrating the resemblance in the mode of production of young corals as buds in the taller germs to the well-known Strobila formation of jelly-fishes. The principal varieties of form amongst Zoantharian corals were then passed in review; simple corals being first considered and illustrated by a series of figures selected from those dredged by H.M.S. Challenger from the deep sea. It was shown, by many examples, how closely the young coral, when first developed, conforms to the ancestral shape, however much the adult, which grows out of it, may eventually differ from it in form. It was pointed out that this fact is in accordance with the law laid down by Mr. Darwin (holding good with all organisms) of the reversion of the young to the ancestral type. The formation of compound Zoantharian coral masses, each the result of successive buds produced from a single simple young coral and its derivatives, was then explained, and various forms of compound coral were exhibited and described. Reference was then made to the paleozoic coral. The so-called Rugosa group the Professor regards as a very unnatural one, a heterogeneous assemblage of organisms not nearly related, and to be broken up by the light of future research. Examples supporting this opinion were commented on; and, finally, an account was given of black coral.

THE MUSEUM AND LIBRARIES OF ALEXANDRIA.

Mr. Reginald Stuart Poole, of the British Museum, Cor. Mem. Inst. France, began his discourse at the evening meeting on Friday, Jan. 27, by stating that his object was to show the connection between the ancient Egyptian and Alexandrian educational institutions, and expressed his gratitude for the invaluable aid of a great French Egyptologist, M. Revillout. The sources of information are chiefly old hieratic papyri, some of which are actually exercise-books of students, and they tell us of colleges attached to temples in various towns. When Plato and others visited Egypt, Heliopolis was most famous. The subjects taught were religion, law, moral philosophy, mathematics, especially geometry and astronomy, medicine and language. There were also primary schools for all classes. Libraries were attached to the temples, and there was a Royal library existing at B.C. 2500. The Alexandrian foundations were due to the wisdom with which the first three Ptolemies carried out the large-minded policy of Alexander the Great. They were meant to benefit the mixed population, Egyptian, Greek, and Hebrew. The Museum was a sacred building in the palace, where learned men were maintained by the State to prosecute research. Law and religion were excluded in order to avoid controversy. A botanical garden and a menagerie were added. Besides the similarity of scheme, and the evident succession of Alexandria to Heliopolis, a strong point of contact was the old method, as seen in the mathematical processes of the second Heron. To the first library, originally Greek only, translations were added, and the temple of Serapis received surplus books. The first library was burnt, when Julius Caesar captured Alexandria. The second, enriched by Antony with the Pergamos collection, is said to have been burnt at the Arab conquest, when it disappeared. The effect of the Alexandrian foundations was very great. The intelligence of the East and West here met, and it is due to this that the Old Testament was translated into Greek. The Alexandrian University was restored by an Arab Prince, the caliph El Mutawekkil, two centuries after the conquest; and the great University of Cairo was founded by a Greek officer of the Fatimite caliph in 960. It includes all the faculties except medicine, which is considered unsuited to public education. Of 5000 students 2500 were educated and maintained free of all cost to themselves. The professors, who now receive moderate rations from the State, make a modest income by outside teaching and copying MSS.

BEETHOVEN'S MUSICAL EDUCATION.

Professor Pauer, in beginning his second lecture on Saturday last, Jan. 28, remarked that Beethoven's genius was later in development than that of Mozart and others. He then commented on the character of his early teachers and their influence on his work, and gave biographical sketches of the irregular Pfeiffers and the conscientious Neefe, at Bonn, where he received his first appointments. At Vienna, he received a year's lessons from Haydn, with whose easiness he was much dissatisfied. When his master went to London he studied for a time under Johann Schenck, and next under Georg Albrechtsberger, whose teaching was most effective in rendering his pupil's style more clear, pure, concise, and polyphonic by strict adherence to fundamental laws. Beethoven also derived benefit from Salieri and Schuppanzigh.

All these complained of Beethoven's obstinacy, occasioned by his disdaining to be fettered by artificial laws, and by the gradual development of an independent style, for which he stands unrivalled. He maintained that whatever is agreeable in music is lawful. His compositions, especially in slow movements, are eloquent and emotional; in allegro passages fascinating and brilliant, and his style frequently attains to grave solemnity. The illustrations comprised "Variations on Dressler's March in C Minor," composed when Beethoven was eleven years old, which are characterised by childlike simplicity and vivacity; twenty-four Variations on "Vieni amore," on which critical remarks were made, pointing out the consummate beauty of many passages; the Rondo in C major, and a charming Fantasia.

NEW BOOKS.

Architecture appears to be the subject which has been studied for what is called the "padding" of the novel entitled *A Laodicean*: by Thomas Hardy (Sampson Low and Co.), according to the author's invariable plan, if his novels have been read to any purpose, of mingling with the story proper a sort of lecture in the semi-professional strain. Though the chief place, however, be assigned to architecture, the author has evidently looked up his photography, his telegraphy, and his theology also as secondary auxiliaries; and he has, presumably, read a few pages of some treatise upon horse-breaking, to say nothing of "Baily's Magazine" or whatever other publication might be expected to contain memoirs of the celebrated "Jack Mytton" and similar worthies who have in bygone times brought ruin upon themselves by extravagance of all descriptions, especially upon the turf. For the novel bears a second title, "The Castle of the De Stancys;" and the living head of the De Stancy family at the date of the story is a broken-down Baronet, whose career is described as having been very similar to that of the said "Jack Mytton" in many respects, though Mr. Mytton died in the King's Bench. The castle and estates of the De Stancys were purchased by a kind of George Stevenson or Stephenson, whichever be the right spelling, who dies and leaves an only child, Paula, the heiress of all his vast real and personal property. She is as lovely as she is rich, nay lovelier; and more piquant and lovable than lovely. She is extremely independent, in her ideas as well as in her fortune, and she indulges in various expensive whims, such as having her own private telegraph and rebuilding the old tumble-down castle of the De Stancys. Hence she requires an architect; and as the story opens with a description of a good-looking, clever young gentleman, who belongs to the profession of Pugin, Barry, and Street, and who is "discovered sketching," as the phraseology of the stage has it, in the neighbourhood of the castle, here are the hero and heroine made to hand. The scene in which the hero first catches sight of the heroine is represented with a certain amount of the author's incomparable humour. Paula is, or ought to be, according to her late excellent father's wishes, which she had no mother to interfere with, a Dissenter of the deepest dye; and the hero is an accidental witness of her behaviour when she comes down to the chapel with the intention of edifying the congregation, including "for one day only" the hero, by going through the ceremony of immersion at her age of a little more than discretion. But at sight of the cold, dark, sullen water, she recoils, like the schoolboy who refuses to take the bidden "header," is deaf to remonstrance, seeks refuge in the vestry, and hears herself "preached at," through the door ajar, as a lukewarm backslider, as, in fact, "the Laodicean." She is not cast in the heroic mould, by any means; she is constantly betraying a somewhat snobbish sense of being deficient in "blue" blood, and the last words she is made to utter in the novel express the wish that her husband were a De Stancy. But she probably spoke with an arch look and in a peculiar tone, which took away the sting of the apparent reproach. The novel, on the whole, though very amusing and pleasant in parts, is not among the best specimens of the author's powers; there is less originality, save in detail and in diction, less substance, less force, less finish than his readers are accustomed to expect. This is merely mentioned as a fact; nobody can be surprised if even Homer sometimes nods; and everybody should be thankful for the good in the absence of the best. An author is sometimes hurried in his composition by circumstances beyond his control, or, good faith, finds it convenient, and small blame to him, to put forth only a portion of his strength.

Æsthetic gossip is not very lively reading as a general rule, and it is doubtful whether *Belcaro*: by Vernon Lee (W. Satchell and Co.), a fantastically entitled volume of "essays on sundry æsthetic questions," will delight the heart so much as tax the patience of the ordinary reader. With the select and extraordinary reader the author's minute, subtle, fine-spun, fanciful, almost interminable criticisms and speculations, however wordy and diffuse they may be, and no matter how trivial the subjects to which they refer, will probably find great favour. The beginning of writing is evidently with the author as the pouring out of water, to judge from the many pages he takes to explain the reason for the title he has chosen; and his imagination is apparently so prolific that he must exercise considerable self-control to bring himself to a full stop. At the same time it is instructive sometimes, and by no means disagreeable, to follow him in his most desultory disquisitions, though plain people may consider that there was no occasion to spend so much time and space in reasoning out the question why a great sculptor would omit from his group two figures which he could not artistically introduce, and which, if he did introduce them, would represent beings having the attribute of invisibility and dealing out a destruction the more terrible in consequence of that attribute. However, such a point is one which æsthetic persons will discuss with satisfaction from the morn to the dewy eve of a summer's day; and the same remark will apply to the long dissertation concerning the difference between the Cherubino of Mozart and of Beaumarchais; the æsthetic mind will be much exercised thereby, the practical mind will wonder what there was to make such a racket about, simply because Mozart could not help etherealising a "jackanapes."

Scholars and students will no doubt form a high appreciation of *Theocritus, Bion, and Moschus*: rendered into English prose by A. Lang, M.A. (Macmillan and Co.); the former for its excellence as a piece of literary work, the latter for its value as a "crib." Unfortunately for the "cribbers," the three idyllic poets are not so much read as they deserve to be in schools, nor "set" so much as they deserve to be in examinations at the Universities. The translations are all in prose, with the exception of three; and those three, well versified, must be put down to the credit of Mr. Ernest Myers, Fellow of Wadham College, Oxford, to whom the volume is dedicated. The most interesting, and not the least valuable, portion of the book consists of an introductory essay on "Theocritus and his Age"—that is to say, the age in which he lived, and not at which he died.

NIAGARA IN WINTER.

To many tourists, now that the Atlantic passage can be made almost in a week, Niagara has become tolerably familiar. But it is Niagara in the warm and leafy days of summer that they know. Few of us have either the time or the inclination to visit America when, all over Canada and a vast portion of the States, the land is enchaind for months together in the frosts and snows of Winter. Yet there is much that is delightful in the long Canadian winter. There are few snowstorms during January, February, and March. The fall of snow takes place in the beginning of the winter. Early in January the great blue-black clouds that have been hurling the soft white flakes right and left of them all through December, exhausted with their incessant labour, roll back into realms of Night, leaving behind them skies blue as those of Greece and Italy. And with the snow-clouds retire also the winds which ushered in the winter; for, directly the birth of a new year sends the mercury down to zero, the air becomes delightfully clear and still—through which comes the merry jingle of sleigh-bells, like an echo from the buoyant hearts of the people, whose spirits rise in proportion as the mercury falls.

Set in a network of ice and snow, the whole country is now highly picturesque—roads, fields, snake-fences, charred tree-stumps, forests, towns; but the purity of the scene becomes somewhat monotonous. At the Falls of Niagara, however, where Winter concentrates all his magic arts to form one stupendous mass of glittering splendour, the icy scene never palls on one; for here the silent peacefulness of snow and ice is relieved by the restless tumult of waters that laugh to scorn the intensest frost.

It will be remembered that the river Niagara is one of the boundary lines between the Great Republic and Canada, and that it is midway in its thirty miles rush from Lake Erie to Lake Ontario that the Niagara river takes its mighty plunge right and left of Goat Island: to the right, by tumbling over the straight line of precipice which here lies in its path, forming the American Fall; to the left, by sweeping round in the magnificent curve known as the Horseshoe. It will also be borne in mind that at the Falls the river turns off abruptly at a right angle with the American cataract; the outer corner of the angle being rounded off in the horseshoe fashion that has won for the Canadian waterfall its distinctive appellation.

The aspect of Niagara in winter is continually changing, or rather goes on intensifying in sublimity, until it reaches its culminating point of grandeur in February or March, when the snow that has kept on accumulating and the ice that has kept on thickening begin at length to yield to the rays of the sun. Let us try and picture Niagara in some of its winter stages. First, when encompassed by the snowstorms of December. We are on the Canadian side. Immediately in front of us is the American Fall, a great unbroken sheet of falling water 600 ft. wide and nearly 200 deep. Also facing us, but more to the right, are Goat Island and the tiny islets known as the Three Sisters, which, together with the pretty little bridges connecting them, are covered, like everything else which is stationary, with the all-pervading snow. Still more to the right of us, and requiring us to face round somewhat, is the great glittering curve of the Horseshoe or Canadian Fall, 1800 ft. across. Two hundred feet beneath us, and away to the left until lost by another curve, stretches the broad deep stream, whose surface, before the frost sets in, is still and smooth, like a great sheet of green glass—so still and smooth, we can hardly believe our eyes that it is indeed the same water that comes from those seething cauldrons beneath the two mighty cataracts we are gazing upon. But the river is deep, and underneath all that seeming tranquillity the waters are boiling and raging so furiously that they are unable to rise to the surface until two miles lower down, near the Gossamer Suspension Bridge, where they come up with unabated fury to form the celebrated Whirlpool Rapids.

When the snowstorms are over, and the sky has resumed its clear serenity of softest blue, Niagara is indeed a beautiful spectacle. Wherever there is no water the snow lies thick and deep—on the high precipitous river-banks, which in summer are covered with dense vegetation—on the trees lining the white roadways above—on the pine-clad island which stands in proud defiance, on the brink of destruction, between the two waterfalls—on the frozen river down below. Except for the never-ceasing roar, which seems strangely at variance with the quiet snow, there is exquisite harmony between the glittering purity all around and the smooth unruffled bosom of the stream where it glides with quivering swell over the fateful brink. Here, at the edge of the precipice, just where the river takes its fearful plunge, as it shelves over into the yawning abyss below, the water is as smooth and green as was the surface of the river down beneath before the frost set in—betraying, however, the mad fury of the stream in its upper courses among the Rapids, by the streaks of smooth white foam that intermingle with the green. The tremendous suction calms for a moment the river's rage; but only for one moment while gliding over the precipices, for as it dashes headlong into the awful gorge it sends forth a roar that can be heard twenty miles off; and rising from unknown depths, like incense to the guardian Naiad of the place, is the everlasting cloud of spray.

It is this ceaseless shower of spray that gives to Niagara the most charming of its wintry aspects—the spray freezing wherever it alights, on the numberless trees of the islands and river-banks, on the icicles rapidly forming everywhere, and on the ice-cones which gradually emerge from beneath the cataracts. Both waterfalls are set in a framework of dripping ice, some of the glittering pendants, as the winter advances, reaching more than a hundred feet in length. At the outside corners of the Falls there is less volume of water than in the central parts, and the rush of water is less impetuous; therefore on the outskirts icicles soon appear, increasing in size and number as the wintry weeks and months roll on. Besides adding to the dripping pendants around the Falls themselves, the spray, as we have said, alights on the neighbouring trees: instantly freezing as it besprinkles every branch and twig, the effect produced is very beautiful. The Ice Grove, a little wood on the Canadian side, is a glittering mass of diamonds, the exquisite loveliness of which is heightened when powdered by some fresh snow—for, though the great bulk of the snow comes down in the beginning of the winter, there are occasional slight snowfalls when the mercury rises. The view of the Falls by moonlight in the depth of winter is something indescribably beautiful. In the full glare of daylight, when the sunbeams are playing upon the myriads of sparkling crystals, the scene is almost too dazzling. But when Dian sheds her softer, tenderer lustre upon the icy vision, words are powerless to convey an idea of its bewitching loveliness.

We have not space to describe the scene beneath the Falls, where, behind the great green curtains of water, the combination of water, ice, and weird but "æsthetic" colours, is enchanting as any fairyland—nor the ice bridges over the river—nor the cascade known as the Bridal Veil, an offshoot of the American cataract—nor, indeed, any of the numberless minor splendours that make Niagara one grandly bewildering whole.

OBITUARY.

SIR ROBERT CHRISTISON, BART.

Sir Robert Christison, Bart., of Moray-place, Edinburgh, M.D., D.C.L. (Oxon), LL.D. (Edinburgh), Senior Physician to the Queen in Scotland, died in Edinburgh, on the 27th ult., in his eighty-fifth year. He was born July 19, 1797, the third son of Alexander Christison, Professor of Humanity in Edinburgh University, by Margaret, his wife, daughter of Mr. Robert Johnston, a merchant and banker in that city. He received his education at the Edinburgh University, and also in London and Paris. From 1822 to 1832 he was Professor of Medical Jurisprudence in his University, and from 1832 to 1877 Professor of Materia Medica. He was twice President of the Royal College of Physicians, Edinburgh, and was president of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, 1868 to 1873. In 1866 the University of Oxford gave him the degree of D.C.L., and the University of Edinburgh that of LL.D. in 1871; and in the last-named year, her Majesty conferred on him the dignity of a Baronet, in recognition of his high professional position and the services he had rendered to medical science. In 1880, he was elected Lord Rector of the University of Edinburgh. Sir Robert married, Nov. 5, 1827, Henrietta Sophia, daughter of Mr. David Brown, of Greenknowe, county Stirling, and leaves three sons. The eldest, his successor, now Sir Alexander Christison, Bart., M.D., Deputy Surgeon-General H.M. Bengal Army, was in active service during the Burmese War, and in the Indian Mutiny. He was born Aug. 26, 1828; married, June 22, 1854, Jemima Ann, daughter of Mr. James Cowley Brown, Bengal Civil Service, and has issue. The Edinburgh Magistrates, presided over by the Lord Provost, ordered a public funeral for this eminent physician.

MR. STEUART, OF DALGUISE.

Mr. John Steuart, of Dalguise, county Perth, J.P. and D.L., whose death occurred at Wynberg, South Africa, on Dec. 29, was the representative of the old Scottish family of Steuart of Dalguise, being descended from a second son of Steuart of Arncliffe, John Steuart, to whom George, Bishop of Dunkeld, granted the lands of Dalguise in 1543. Mr. Steuart, the subject of this notice, was born Aug. 7, 1799, the elder son of Mr. Charles Steuart, of Dalguise, by Amelia-Anne-Sophia, his wife, daughter of Laurence Oliphant, of Gask. In 1828 he went out to the Cape of Good Hope, and was appointed in the following year High Sheriff of the Colony; and in 1848 became Master of the Supreme Court, retiring five years since. He married, April 6, 1829, the Hon. Janet Oliphant Murray, eldest daughter of Alexander, eighth Lord Elibank, and was left a widower (with daughters) in 1871.

We have also to record the deaths of—

Professor T. Cliffe Leslie, who for twenty-five years filled the chair of Political Economy in Queen's College, Belfast.

Mr. Richard Brinsley Knowles, the only surviving son of Sheridan Knowles, suddenly, on the 28th ult., at his residence, North Bank, Regent's Park, aged sixty-two.

Philothea Margaret, Lady Brodie, widow of Sir Benjamin Collins Brodie, of Brockham Warren, Betchworth, Surrey, on the 27th ult., very suddenly.

Mr. J. J. Hill, the well-known artist, on the 26th ult., at his residence in London, from an attack of bronchitis. Mr. Hill was born in 1810, in Broad-street, Birmingham.

Sir William Henry Drake, K.C.B., late Director of Supplies and Transport at the War Office, suddenly, on the 28th ult., at his residence in Clannicarde-gardens, in his seventieth year.

Mr. Robert Laurie, Clarenceux King-of-Arms, a very old member of the Herald's College, having held office therein for nearly half a century, recently, at his residence, Wentworth House, Richmond, Surrey.

Mr. George St. Vincent Thomas Nelson Murray, of Shrivensham, Berkshire, J.P. for that county and for Sussex, on the 20th ult., at Chandos-street, aged seventy-eight. He was only son of Admiral Sir George Murray, K.C.B.

Mr. John Berney Petre, of Westwick House, Norwich, J.P. and D.L. for Norfolk, on the 9th ult., aged seventy-six. He was only son of Colonel J. Petre, of Westwick, by Katharine, his wife, daughter of Harbord, first Lord Suffield; and was married to Caroline Susan, second daughter of the Right Hon. J. A. Stewart Mackenzie.

Captain D'Arcy, V.C., who distinguished himself in the Zulu war, serving at the battles of Kambula, Ulundi, and the Illoboane Hill. Colonel Buller, V.C., received that decoration for saving the life of Captain D'Arcy, and the latter for his daring in endeavouring to save the life of a trooper. Captain D'Arcy's body was found some months after his mysterious disappearance.

Major-General Charles Hopkins Byers, late of the Bengal Staff Corps, at the age of fifty-nine. General Byers, who, it will be remembered, suffered such a terrible loss by the drowning of his wife and three daughters at Hyères in July last, died at the same place on the 26th ult. of inflammation of the lungs. He entered the service of the Honourable East India Company in June, 1842.

The Rev. Canon Charles Walsham, M.A., Vicar of Sculcoates, near Hull, at the Vicarage, aged forty-four. He was the youngest son of Sir John James Walsham, first Baronet, by Sarah Frances, his wife, second daughter of Mr. Matthew Bell, of Woolsington House, Northumberland, and was brother to the present Baronet. Having filled several curacies, Canon Walsham became Rector of Sculcoates in 1866, and he wrote several treatises on religious subjects. He married, in 1867, Mary Caroline, youngest daughter of Dr. Henry Newmarch.

Mr. George Macilwain, one of the oldest Fellows of the Royal College of Surgeons of England. Born in 1797, his long life reached back to the time of Earle, Cline, Sir Astley Cooper, Abernethy, Lawrence, and other celebrated surgeons of the early part of the present century. He studied at St. Bartholomew's Hospital under Mr. Abernethy, and was admitted a member of the College of Surgeons in 1818. The deceased, among other works which he wrote, was the author of "Memoirs of John Abernethy, F.R.S., with a View of his Lectures, Writings, and Character" (two volumes, 1853). Mr. Macilwain, who had retired from practice, resided for many years in the Court-yard, Albany. He died at Matching.

An Industrial Exhibition on a large scale, under the patronage of the Duke of Albany, the Duke of Cambridge, and the Duke and Duchess of Teck, is to be held at Kingston-on-Thames in May next.

Dr. B. W. Richardson presided last Saturday at a preliminary public meeting held at the rooms of the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, to consider a reform of the methods of slaughtering animals required for food. It was resolved that a society should be formed to secure, amongst other objects, public slaughter-houses and efficient daily inspection.

CHESS.

W R (Stratford).—We are very desirous of gratifying you, and shall endeavour to publish one of your compositions at an early date.
C S W (Nottingham).—Please to keep in mind that this column is prepared for the press a week before the date of publication.
C B C (Bath).—Your problem shall be examined; but a four-move problem solved by four checks does not promise well.

ENQUIRER (Hill-street).—We are unable to inform you of the terms of subscription to the St. George's Club.
F P B (Bath).—We are greatly obliged for the problem and the paper accompanying your letter. The other question has been answered through the post.

C E W L (Leath).—Please see the note to Problem No. 1979 below. The solution of No. 1977 was published last week.

THOMAS (Dunelm).—We are very desirous of gratifying you, and shall endeavour to publish one of your compositions at an early date.

J P (Bedford).—Very acceptable. Thanks.

A S (Vienna).—The position described on your diagram (amended by postal card) is an impossible one. How could a Bishop get on K R sq with the K Kt P at Kt 2nd?

ALPHA.—It was never like that a challenge couched in such terms would be accepted. You will be amused by the note to No. 1979, below.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEMS 1972, 1973, 1974, and 1975 received from John R. Handley, of Halifax, N.S.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1977 received from W J Eggleston, John Tucker, Pierce Jones, Count Hubert Nieberg, E L G, C S Wood, and Cant.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1978 received from H Hampton, Pierce Jones, B H C (Salisbury), Gyp, Liangliby, Sacul, A W W Goulter, C S Wood, and H Wilson.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1979 received from H B, M O'Halloran, G W Law, A Harper, G S Oldfield, R Jessop, H Blacklock, R Tweddell, M Tipping, Shadforth, E Gasella (Paris), Ben Nevis, L Sharswood, Ernest Sharswood, H K Awdry, F Ferris, H Lucas, S Lowndes, C W Milson, R L Southwell, H Hampton, Vander Jaeghen (Brussels), Otto Fuldner (Ghent), W Hillier, L Falcon (Antwerp), S Bullen, Harry Springthorpe, T H Holdron, J G Antee, A W Scrutton, H Reeve, Liangliby, Pierce Jones, E J Winter Wood, James Dobson, Alpha, Cant, Penelope, W Baidie, Cryptotype, Sudbury (Staffs), W L Bark, A M Porter, G Seymour, L Wyman, An Old Hand, D W Kell, and Jupiter Junior.

NOTE.—We regret to say that there is a flaw in this problem which escaped the observation alike of the composer and the examiner; but we are greatly consoled for our part of the error by the evidence of the skill and intelligence of our solvers. The oversight has been the means of bringing under our notice. Some of the gentlemen whose names appear in the foregoing list, have followed in our wake, but the majority have not only detected the flaw, but have also discovered the author's intention, and suggested the simplest remedy. It is to place a Black Pawn on Black's K Kt 6th.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1978.

WHITE.

1. Q to R 3rd
2. Kt to K 5th
3. Mates accordingly.

BLACK.

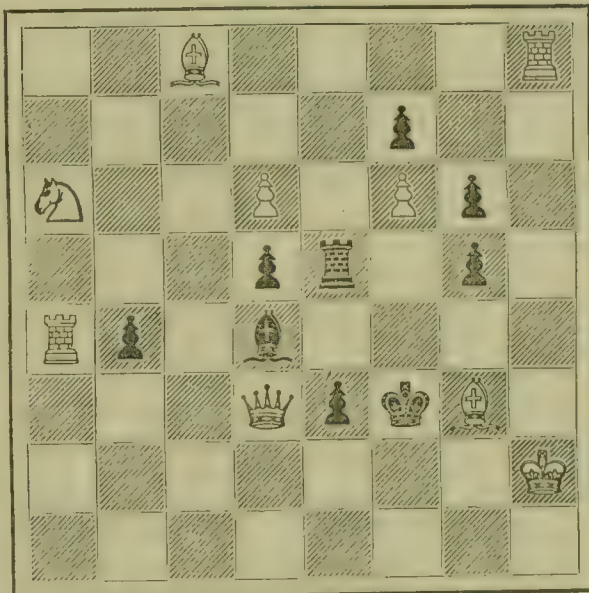
- B to K 6th
- Any move

*The variations arising on Black's moves should present no difficulty to the student.

PROBLEM No. 1981.

By J. W. ABBOTT.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

The following fine Game was played recently between Mr. A. MARRIOTT, of Nottingham, and another AMATEUR.

(Danish Gambit.)

WHITE (Mr. W.)	BLACK (Mr. M.)	WHITE (Mr. W.)	BLACK (Mr. M.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	22. B takes P (ch)	Kt takes B
2. P to Q 4th	P takes P	23. Q takes Kt (ch)	R to B 2nd, and Black has gained two Pawns.
3. P to Q R 3rd	P takes P	24. K R to Kt sq	K takes P
4. B to Q B 4th	Kt to Q B 3rd	25. P to R 6th	P to Kt 3rd
The authorities are agreed that the other Kt should be brought to K B 3rd at this juncture.		26. B to B 2nd	P to R 3rd
5. Kt to B 3rd	P to Q 3rd	27. K R to Kt sq	P to B 6th
6. Kt takes P	B to K 2nd	28. Q to Q 3rd	Kt to K 3rd
7. B to K 3rd	Kt to B 3rd	29. P to R 3rd	Kt takes B
8. Q to K 2nd	Castles	30. P takes Kt	Q to R 7th
9. Castles (Q R)	Q to K sq	31. Q to R 8th (ch)	Q to R 8th (ch)
Anticipating and preventing 10. P to K 5th.		32. B to Kt sq	P to K 5th
10. P to K R 3rd	B to K 3rd	An excellent and well-timed coup, which shuts in White's forces.	
11. Kt to Q 5th	B takes Kt	33. Q to B 2nd	
12. P takes B	Kt to K 4th	Of course, if 31. Q takes P, Black mates in two moves.	
13. Kt takes Kt	P takes Kt	34. Q takes P (ch)	B takes P
14. P to Kt 4th	Q to R 5th	35. K to Q sq	B takes P
15. P to Kt 5th	Kt to Q 2nd	36. R takes P (ch)	
16. P to R 4th	Kt to Kt 3rd	37. K to K 2nd	P to B 7th (dis. ch)
17. B to Kt 3rd	Q to Q 2nd	38. K to K 2nd	P takes B (a Queen)
18. P to R 5th	P to Q 4th	39. Q takes Q	R to Q 7th (ch)
19. P to Q 6th	B takes Q P	40. K to Q sq	R to Q Kt 7th (dis. ch)
20. P to Kt 6th		A fine stroke, leading to a masterly combination.	
If he had played 20. B takes Q B P, as he, probably, intended when he advanced his Q P, Black would have answered with 20. R to Q B sq.		41. K to K 2nd	R to B 6th, and Mate.
21. P takes R P (ch)	P to B 5th	This is mere desperation, but he really has no resource. If now, 31. R to Kt 2nd, the continuation is 32. K R to Q sq (ch); 33. K to K sq, R to Q 7th; 34. R takes P (ch); K to K sq, and Black wins easily.	
White's attack by the advance of these Pawns has not been formidable, and it now speedily collapses. If, instead of the move in the text, he had played 21. B takes Kt, the reply is 21. P takes K B; if 21. B takes P, then follows—		42. R takes R	
22. Q takes Kt	Rt takes B	43. R takes P	R to Q sq (ch)
23. B to B 5th	Rt takes B	44. K to K sq	Q to B 8th (ch)
24. Q takes R	R to B sq, &c.	A fine stroke, leading to a masterly combination.	
25. P to R 6th	B P takes P	Mate.	

A match between the North London and South Hampstead Clubs was played on the 21st ult., and resulted in the first-named association winning all the games.

A problem tourney, inaugurated some time ago by the *Jamaica Family Journal*, has just been brought to a conclusion by the decision of the judge, Mr. E. C. Collins, of London. The first prize has been awarded to Mr. V. A. Rio, of Kingston, Jamaica, and the second to Miss F. F. Beechey, of Plymouth, a lady whose clever problems have graced this column on several occasions. We have pleasure in quoting Miss Beechey's problem from the *Family Journal*:—

White: K at Q B 5th; Q at Q R 7th; R's at Q R 4th and Q sq; B's at Q R 3rd and K 6th; Kt's at Q 4th and K B 4th; Pawn at K R 6th. (Nine pieces.)
Black: K at K 4th; Kt's at Q R 7th and Q Kt 5th; Pawns at Q R 3rd and Q 6th. (Five pieces.)
White to play, and mate in two moves.

The gentlemen who "do" the society gossip are now directing their attention to the gentle game of chess. One night last week the *Evening News* had the following:—"Chess is an admirable game," cried an enthusiast; "it teaches you caution." "And 'admission' should teach you chess," was the rejoinder.

Mr. Max Judd, of St. Louis, has accepted a challenge from Mr. Eugene Delmar, of Brooklyn, to play a match at chess for a stake of 1000 dols. a side, five or seven games up, draws not counting. In compliance with the desire of Mr. Judd that the match should be played on neutral ground, Mr. Delmar names Pittsburgh, and proposes that hostilities should be commenced on June 19 next. Mr. Judd, we believe, would prefer an immediate appeal to arms; but, as both sides are desirous of settling the vexed question of either's skill, the match will in all probability be played under the conditions we have stated.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will (dated May 18, 1881) of the Right Hon. Sir Robert Lush, one of the Lords Justices of her Majesty's Court of Appeal, late of No. 60, Avenue-road, Regent's Park, who died on Dec. 27 last, was proved on the 26th ult. by Charles Montague Lush and Percy John Frederick Lush, the sons, and Miss Florence Jane Lush, the daughter, the executors, the value of the personal estate being over £27,800. The testator gives considerable legacies to sons and daughters, the widow of his late son Samuel Clarence, and to the two children of his late son Robert Christopher; complimentary legacies to his brother-in-law, Mr. Woollacot, and to Dr. Landels; his law library between his sons Herbert William and Charles Montague; his theological library to his son Percy John Frederick; and his household furniture and effects, horses and carriages, to his daughter, Florence Jane. The residue of his property he leaves to his said daughter.

The will (dated May 11, 1867), with three codicils (dated July 1, 1871, and May 13, 1876), of Mr. Thomas Rose Auldjo, late of No. 1, Rutland-gate, and of "Neuchâtel," Torquay, who died on Oct. 23 last, was proved on the 6th ult. by Mrs. Wilhelmina Georgina Auldjo, the widow, and John Rose Auldjo, the nephew, the acting executors, the value of the personal estate amounting to over £68,000. The testator leaves certain stock and his jewellery to his wife; £100 to his brother Henry, to purchase some token in remembrance of him; his third share in some property at Hilden, Kent, to his said nephew; and the residue of his real and personal estate upon trust for his wife for life, and then for his brother John Auldjo.

The will (dated Feb. 13, 1880), with two codicils (dated Sept. 2, 1880, and Jan. 25, 1881), of Mr. William Singleton Birch, late of "The Coppice," Queniborough, Leicestershire, who died on Sept. 16 last, was proved on the 16th ult. by Thomas Henry Birch, George Gray, and John Pemberton, the executors, the value of the personal estate exceeding £61,500. The testator leaves annuities to his executors, Mr. Gray and Mr. Pemberton, and to his old servant Ann Roberts; and the residue of his real and personal estate upon trust for his children, William Arthur, Thomas Henry, and Elizabeth Emily.

The will (dated Jan. 11, 1876) of Mrs. Jane Draeger, late of No. 8, Claremont-square, Pentonville, who died on Dec. 6 last, was proved on the 3rd ult. by George Frederick Draeger and Miss Caroline Jane Bergher, the executors, the personal estate exceeding in value £40,000. The testatrix appoints certain stocks and shares in which she had a life interest under her late husband's will, and bequeaths £5000 between George Frederick Draeger, Frederick George Draeger, and Arthur Draeger. She also bequeaths £500 to the Infant Orphan Asylum, Wanstead; £100 to the Society for the relief of Shipwrecked Seamen; 19 guineas each to the National Benevolent Institution and the Merchant Seamen's Institution; and some other legacies and annuities. The residue of her property is to be held upon trust for her god-daughter and friend, Miss Bergher, for life; at her death £4000 stock is given to Ada Bergher; one half of the ultimate residue between Henry John Bergher and his children, except Ada; and the other half is to go as Miss Bergher shall appoint.

The will (dated Jan. 25, 1876) of the Rev. Thomas Henry Steel, formerly of The Grove, Harrow-on-the-Hill, for nearly forty years one of the Masters of Harrow School, but late of No. 28, Norham-gardens, Oxford, who died on Dec. 6 last, was proved on the 9th ult. by Henry Nettleship, Charles Godfrey Steel, the son, and Richard Melville Beachcroft, the executors, the personal estate being over £31,000. The testator leaves to his wife £1000, his plate and pictures, and such of his furniture as she may require; to his cousin, Miss Catherine Steel, an annuity of £120; and the residue of his property upon trust for his wife for life; at her death £1000 each is given to his son Henry William, and his unmarried daughters, and the ultimate residue is to be divided between all his children, except his son Herbert Greenwood, who has already received his share.

The will (dated March 11, 1861) of Mrs. Anne Janson, formerly of Rushmore, Suffolk, but late of Culverley-terrace, Tunbridge Wells, who died on Nov. 7 last, was proved on the 4th ult. by Richard Janson, the son, the sole executor, to whom she gives, devises, and bequeaths all her estate and effects, both real and personal. The personal estate is valued at over £28,000.

The will (dated Jan. 23, 1880), with a codicil (dated May 13, 1881), of Mr. Joshua Williams, Q.C., late of Lincoln's Inn, and of Queenborough-terrace, Bayswater, who died on Oct. 25 last, was proved on Dec. 21 last by Thomas Cyprian Williams, the son, and Martin Ware, the executors, the value of the personal estate being nearly £19,000. The testator, after special bequests to his wife, children, sisters, nephew, clerk, servants, and others, gives the residue of his real and personal estate to his four sons, Joshua Strange, George Phipps, Pownoll Toker, and Thomas Cyprian.

The will (dated June 20, 1873) of Vice-Admiral Edward Joseph Bird, formerly of Hastings, but late of Witham, Essex, who died on Dec. 3, 1881, was proved on Dec. 27 last by the Rev. William Walton Herringham, the nephew, and Henry Stilwell, the surviving executors, the personal estate being over £18,000. The testator, among other legacies, bequeaths the snuff-box presented to him by the King of Bavaria to his nephew, the Rev. W. W. Herringham; and the snuff-box presented to him by the King of Greece, and his two medals, to his nephew Frederick Godfrey Vincent Bird. The residue of his property he gives to the children of his brothers Godfrey Bird and John Jackson Bird.

The will (dated March 5, 1881) of Mr. William Lacon Childe, J.P., D.L., late of Kinlet Hall, Shropshire, who died on Oct. 28, 1881, was proved on Dec. 24 last by the Rev. Edward Baldwin Childe, the brother and sole executor, the personal estate exceeding in value £13,000. The testator leaves £500 each to his said brother and to Mrs. Ann Emily Harvey; and the residue of his real and personal estate to be settled on his nearest male relative. He expresses a desire that arrangements may be made for uniting the Kinlet and Millicope estates, and that whoever succeeds to them shall take the name of Childe. The deceased was formerly M.P. for Wenlock, and moved the address in reply to the King's speech so far back as February, 1823.

C. G. C.

The Topographical Society of London held their first annual meeting at Draper's Hall, Throgmorton-street, yesterday.

The Duke of Northumberland has accepted the presidency of the County Club which has been established in Guildford. Mr. Ramsden is chairman of the provisional committee.

Dr. D. J. Cunningham, Senior Demonstrator of Anatomy in the University of Edinburgh, has been elected to the joint Professorship of Practical Anatomy in the Royal College of Surgeons, Ireland.

Last week only four steamers arrived at Liverpool conveying fresh meat from the United States and Canada, and with regard to live stock there were none landed. There was a total of 4152 quarters of beef, 609 carcasses of mutton, 75 hogs

RECENT DISCOVERY OF ROYAL MUMMIES AND OTHER EGYPTIAN ANTIQUITIES.

hotep I., King Thothmes I.,* King Thothmes II., King Thothmes III., Queen Sitka.

XIXTH DYNASTY.—(Approximate Date) B.C. 1462 to B.C. 1288.—King Rameses I.,* King Seti I., King Rameses II.

XXTH DYNASTY.—(Not represented.)

XXIST DYNASTY.—(Approximate Date) B.C. 1110 to B.C. (?). Queen Nofem-Maut, King and High Priest Pinotem I., King Pinotem II., Prince and High Priest Masahirti, Queen Hathor Hont-Tau, Queen Makara, Queen Isi-em-kheb, Princess Nasi Khonsu, Prince Tat-i-Ankh, Nebsemi (a priest), Noi-Shounap, a priest.

(The asterisk indicates that the mummy is missing.)

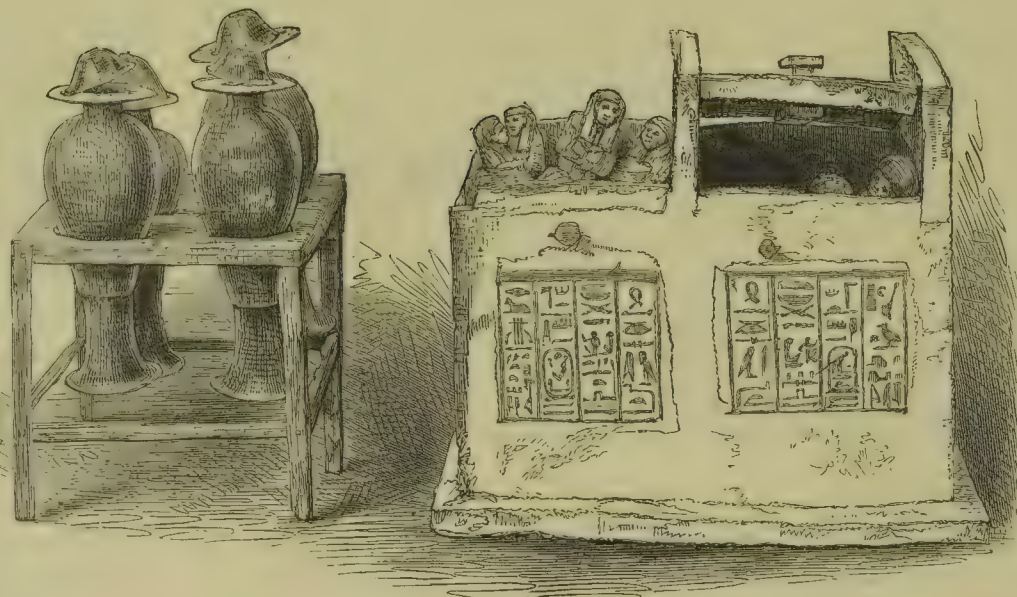
Most of the above are now on view in the Eastern Hall of the Boolak Museum, where they are temporarily arranged, as shown in the plan at page 118.

Some few of the Royal mummies were found, however, to be in too dilapidated a state for exhibition. Among those not shown are Thothmes III., Pinotem I., and Pinotem II. Of the five thousand nine hundred and odd smaller objects, they are still, for the most part, in the store-houses attached to the museum. The building, meanwhile, is being considerably enlarged, in order suitably to accommodate this important accession of antiquities. The second Engraving at page 118 is a ground plan of the Boolak Museum. The line of division A to B marks the temporary barrier which shuts off the unfinished rooms; while all the objects that can possibly be brought together in the five outer halls are open to public view. When completed, the superficial area of the museum will be nearly doubled; and Professor Maspero hopes still further to enlarge the building next year by taking in a space eight metres in breadth on the northern side, as shown in the plan.

There can be no doubt that the vault in which these various mummies and funeral treasures were found was the family sepulchre of the Priest-Kings of the XXist Dynasty. This Dynasty was founded by Her-Hor, High Priest of Amen of the Great Temple of Amen at Thebes, who, towards the close of the XXth Dynasty, at a time the throne of the last Ramessides was tottering to its foundations, either inherited the crown by right of descent, or seized it by force. According to some authorities, Queen Nofem-Maut was a Princess of the Rameses blood, and mother of Her-Hor; according to others, she was his wife. In any case, her name is always surrounded by the oval, or cartouche, which is the emblem of Royalty; whereas it was not till he had reigned more than five years that Her-Hor ventured to assume this distinction.

The close of the second Ramesside, or XXth Dynasty, was an epoch of great internal trouble and disorder. During the reigns of the last four or five *rois faibles* of that line, there had been little security for life and property in Thebes; and organised bands of robbers committed constant depredations in the more retired quarters of the Necropolis; attacking chiefly the tombs of great personages, and venturing even to break open the sepulchres of the Royal Dead. Hence it became the sacred duty of the reigning monarch to take every possible precaution to ensure the mummies of his predecessors against profanation and pillage.

We accordingly find that Her-Hor caused the sepulchres of his predecessors to be periodically visited by a service of regularly appointed Inspectors of Tombs, whose duty it was to report upon the condition of the Royal mummies; to repair their wrappings and mummy-cases when requisite; and, if necessary, to remove them from their own sepulchres into any others which might be deemed more secure. Several of these visits are recorded in the handwriting of the inspectors themselves upon the mummy-cases and bandages of five of the Pharaohs enumerated upon our list; and in most instances the entry is confirmed by the signatures of numerous witnesses. At one time the tomb of Queen Ansera, at another time the tomb of Seti I., at another time the tomb of one of the Amen-hoteps, would seem to have been selected as the chosen hiding-place of several Royal mummies, all of whom had been removed from their own original sepulchres by order of Her-Hor or his successors. The mummy of Rameses II. (to whose memory, as the supposed Pharaoh of the oppression of the Hebrews, so strong an interest attaches) appears to have been removed more frequently, and to have suffered more vicissitudes of fortune than any of the others. That his sepulchre in the Valley of the Tombs of the Kings had been violated by robbers can scarcely be doubted, for his original mummy-cases were either destroyed or damaged beyond repair. The very beautiful coffin of carved sycamore wood in which his mummy now reposes, is a new one, made probably during the first years of the reign of Her-Hor, and distinctly appertaining to the style of that period. The coffin of Rameses I. is empty, and much damaged. The coffin of Thothmes III. is greatly injured, and the mummy is broken in three pieces. The coffin of Queen Ansera is missing; Queen Ansera herself being found in a coffin originally made for a Lady Raai. The mummy of Thothmes I. is also missing. From these and other indications, it may be concluded that the sepulchres of these Sovereigns had been violated before the removal of their relics into the vault of the Her-Hor family. Nor must it be supposed that this conclusion is based upon mere con-



VASES USED FOR OFFERING LIBATIONS, BELONGING TO PRINCESS.

CHESTS BELONGING TO QUEEN MAKARA AND HER DAUGHTER.

jecture. The ancient Egyptians were an essentially literary nation. They held the profession of the scribe in the highest honour; and to the successful man of letters the most responsible offices of the State were thrown open. Of their enormous literature, only a very small proportion has survived the wreck of ages; yet even that small proportion numbers many thousands of MSS. of all periods; some in the handwriting called hieratic, others in a later and more abbreviated script known as the demotic. These ancient and precious documents, of which the Louvre collection alone contains more than 5000, range over an immense variety of subjects, comprising religious, funeral, mythological, magical, medical, astronomical, geometrical, historical, and moral works; as well as hymns, prayers, tales, poems, aphorisms, private letters, legal draughts and abstracts, inventories, deeds of sale and contract, &c. Now, among the legal papyri preserved to this day, are two which actually relate to the tomb-robberies before mentioned; and one of these, called "The Abbott papyrus," is among the treasures of the British Museum. It was written in the reign of Rameses IX., and it consists of seven pages of hieratic MS., the work of a legal scribe in attendance upon a commission of Tomb Inspectors appointed to inquire into certain depredations which had then lately been committed in the Necropolis of Thebes. The scribe (after duly recording the date, the name of the reigning Pharaoh, and the names of the Commissioners) goes on to make minutes of the proceedings, which extended over four days. Each Royal tomb which was visited, as well as the condition of the tomb and of its occupant, are entered in turn; and among these entries we find mentioned the tombs of two of the Pharaohs whose names appear in our present list—namely, King Rasekenen and King Amen-hotep I. Both came into the first day's round; and, in the words of the report, "were found intact." This was in the sixteenth year of the reign of Rameses IX.; and "intact" they would seem to have remained throughout the reigns of the Xth, XIth, XIIth, and XIIIth Ramesside Pharaohs, with the last of whom the XXth Dynasty ended. Intact (each mummy in his own original mummy-case) they were consigned eventually to the tomb of the Her-Hor family; and intact they now lie, separated only by the mummies of Ahmes I. and his son, Prince Se-Amen, in the East Hall of the Boolak Museum.

Enough has been said to show why it had become necessary, in the reign of Her-Hor, to remove these Royal mummies from

their own sepulchres. At the same time, it is evident that similar precautions were equally indispensable to the safety of the Priest-Kings themselves after death. In selecting, therefore, so obscure a spot as that lately discovered, and in so ingeniously masking the entrance to their vault, the descendants of Her-Hor were wisely providing for the repose of their own mortal remains. Not till near the end of the XXist Dynasty, however, did they at last remove the mummies of their famous predecessors into the shelter of their own tomb. Professor Maspero believes this final measure to have been taken during the reign of King Menkheper, the last Sovereign but one of the Her-Hor line. Menkheper himself is not among those found in the vault; neither is his son and successor, Pinotem III. Having piously deposited all these revered and deified Pharaohs and other Royal personages in the last home of his own immediate ancestors, Menkheper evidently closed the vault for ever, and was himself content to be buried elsewhere.

ILLUSTRATIONS.

AMEN-HOTEP I. (XVIIIth DYNASTY).—SER-KA-RA AMEN-HOTEP, second Pharaoh of the XVIIIth Dynasty, was a son of Ahmes I. and Queen Nofretari. According to the chronology of Mariette, which is based on that of Manetho, this Pharaoh ascended the throne about B.C. 1678. He was then a minor, and during the first years of his sovereignty was under the tutelage of his mother. With the exception of two somewhat unimportant campaigns, his reign, which lasted only thirteen years, was singularly barren of events. As before mentioned, a visit of inspection to his tomb is recorded in the Abbott papyrus, where it is described as being situated "at the north of the temple of Amen-hotep of the vineyard," the approach to it being by "a long corridor," and the sepulchral chamber measuring "120 cubits in depth." The mummy-case of this Pharaoh, as shown in our illustration, is quite uninjured. The ground-colour of the case is white, ornamented with one vertical band and three horizontal bands of hieroglyphs containing the ordinary religious invocation in the name of the deceased. The head of the effigy is painted yellow, the head-dress black, and the Royal asp upon the brow in various brilliant tints. A vulture with outspread wings, emblematic of the goddess Maut, is traced in ink upon the breast of the figure. The mummy wears a mask and head-dress of wood and stiffened linen, exactly resembling the face and head-dress of the effigy on the mummy-case. The eyes of this mask are of enamelled porcelain, and the face is evidently a portrait. The mummy measures 1 metre 65 centimetres long, and is swathed from head to foot in garlands of lotus-flowers, and wrappings of orange-coloured linen. A wasp, perfectly preserved, was found among these withered flowers, having been accidentally shut in when the coffin-lid was closed. Two hieratic inscriptions written on the mummy-case show the tomb of Amen-hotep to have been inspected and the wrappings of the mummy to have been renewed, in the sixth year of the reign of Pinotem II., and again in the sixteenth year of the Pontificate of his son Masahirti.

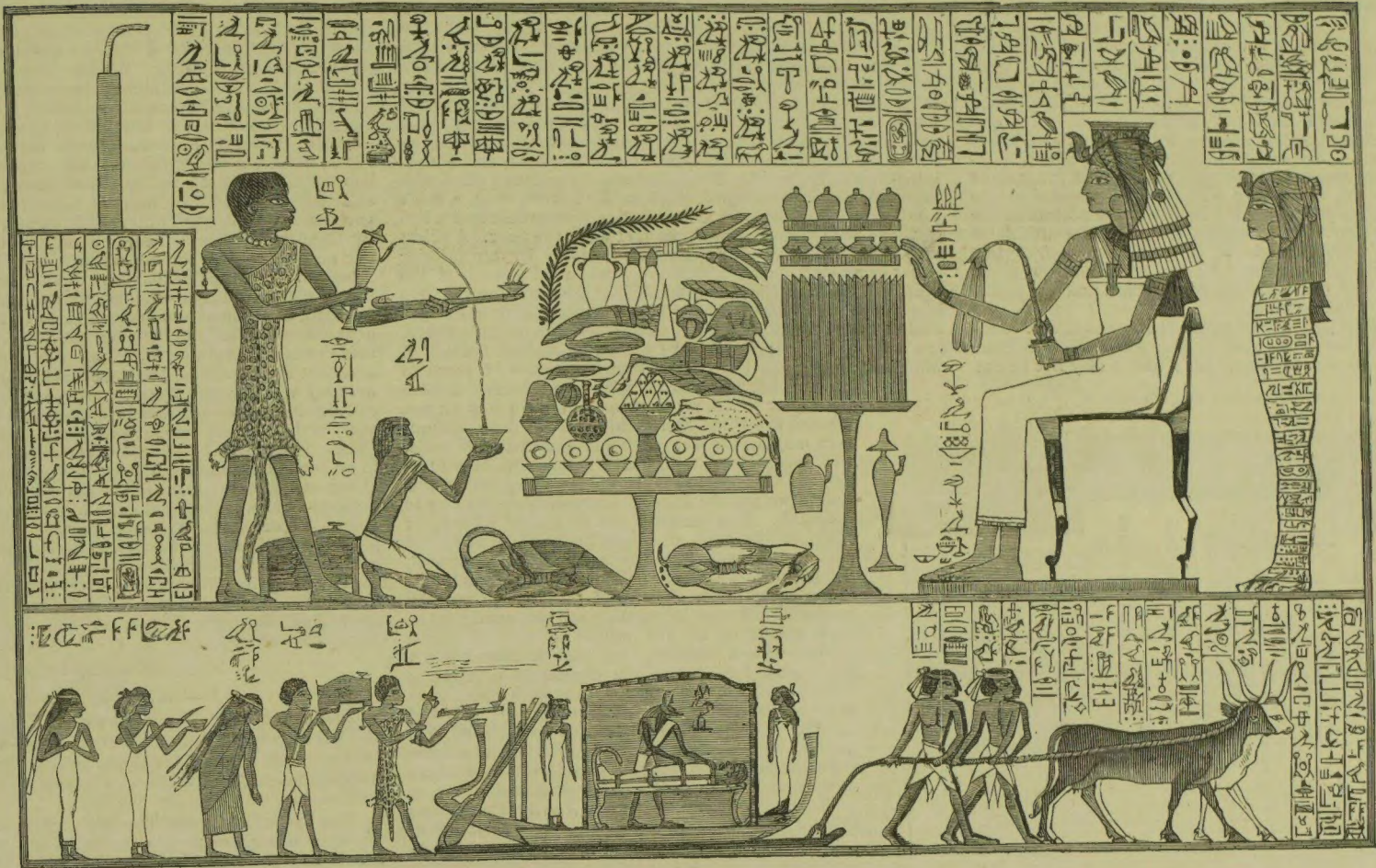
THOTHMES II. (XVIIIth DYNASTY).—AA-KHEPER-EN RA THOTHMES was eldest son of Thothmes I., grandson of Amen-hotep I., and fourth Pharaoh of the XVIIIth Dynasty. He is supposed to have been married to his sister, the famous Hatasu. He, at all events, reigned with her conjointly. The events of this period are very obscure; but we hear of military expeditions in the direction of Syria, as well as of a raid upon the negro tribes of Ethiopia. Thothmes II. died young, having occupied the throne but a few years. He was succeeded by Queen Hatasu, who erased his name from the monumental inscriptions, and apparently sought to obliterate his memory by every means in her power. The mummy-case of Thothmes II., though otherwise perfect, is broken at the foot. In style and workmanship, it closely resembles the mummy-case of Amen-hotep I. The ground colour is white, the face yellow, the head-dress black. The face is excellently modelled, and the expression is smiling and lifelike. The Royal asp upon the brow has been broken off, and only a small fragment of it remains. The hieroglyphed inscriptions are arranged in the same manner as upon the coffin of Amen-hotep I., and are all almost identical in substance. They consist of the ordinary prayers addressed on the part of the defunct King to Osiris, the god of the after-world, and to Anubis, the jackal-headed deity who presided over the rites of embalment and sepulture. The four lesser gods, or genii, of the dead, Amsat, Hapi, Tuatmutf, and Kabhsenuf, are also invoked. A hieratic inscription traced upon the bandages of the mummy states that the tomb was visited in the sixth year of Pinotem I., and that the "sepulchral equipments" (i.e., the bandages, funeral wreaths, mummy-cases, &c.) of the deceased were duly repaired and renewed by the inspector, who was also superintendent of the Royal Treasury. The mummy is swathed in wrappings of white linen, and measures one metre seventy-seven centimetres in length.

NEBSENI (A PRIEST OF THE XXIST DYNASTY).—Between Thothmes II. and the priest Nebsemi—that is to say, between the XVIIIth Dynasty and the XXist Dynasty—there extends a space of time equivalent to



COFFIN AND MUMMY OF A GAZELLE.

RECENT DISCOVERY OF ROYAL MUMMIES AND OTHER EGYPTIAN ANTIQUITIES.



FUNERAL PAPYRUS OF QUEEN MAKARA, OF THE TWENTY-FIRST DYNASTY.

about 550, or 590 years, according as we accept the chronological scheme of Mariette or of Lepsius. Nebseni was a priest and hierogrammate of noble birth and Theban family; his father's name being Phiri and his mother the Lady Tamosoo. He was father of Queen Hathor-Hont-taui, husband, apparently, to Queen Tentamen, and grandfather to King Pinotem II. The mummy-case of Nebseni so closely reproduces the style and workmanship of the mummy-cases of the kings of the XVIIIth Dynasty, that it is almost difficult to believe that a coffin of that period has not been appropriated for his remains. The face of the mummy is uncovered, and wears an aspect of profound repose.

There is nothing repulsive in its appearance. The head appears to be covered with short curling hair. The lips are slightly parted, and the upper teeth are visible. The absence of the eyeball is indicated by the way in which the eyelids are sunken; and the nostrils are forcibly distended, in consequence of the method employed by the embalmers for the removal of the brain, which was effected by means of a hooked instrument passed up through the nose. The expression is, nevertheless, not displeasing. The shrouds are of somewhat coarse texture; and a few withered flowers may be observed stuck through the bands which hold the wrappings together. Nebseni was evidently yet young at the time of his decease.

QUEEN HATHOR HONT-TAUI (XXIst DYNASTY).—Queen Hathor Hont-taui, daughter of the preceding (Nebseni) and of Queen Tentamen, was of Royal descent on the maternal side only. Her name became first known to science through her two funeral papyri (now in the Boolak Museum), which were bought at Suez in 1877 by the late Mariette Pasha. Those papyri had unquestionably been sold to some traveller in the first instance by the brothers Abd-er-ranoul, and came from the vault lately discovered. Our illustration represents the bandaged mummy of this Queen, and her mummy-case; the lid of the latter being removed, and the inside visible. The bottom of the mummy-case is adorned with a painted portrait



DEIR-EL-BAHARI, NEAR THEBES, SCENE OF THE RECENT DISCOVERY OF MUMMIES AND SEPULCHRAL RELICS.

of Hathor Hont-taui. This portrait was once richly inlaid with gold; but the gold has been scratched off, and the design in places is almost obliterated. She is depicted in the character of Nub, the goddess of Gold, who is identical with Hathor in her funeral attributes; Hathor being this Queen's tutelary deity. She wears on her head a crown, fillet, and royal asp, surmounted by the sun-disc; and beneath her feet are seen traces of the hieroglyphic object which stood for the word "gold," and was used also to denote the sepulchral chamber in which the sarcophagus was placed. All these parts of the design are destroyed through the ignorant cupidity of the Arabs. The vertical column of hieroglyphs with which the front of the Queen's robe is decorated contains a list of her titles, as Royal Daughter, Royal Wife, Royal Mother, and Priestess of Amen. Her name, inclosed in a royal oval, appears at the foot of the column, just above the border at the bottom of her robe. The mummy, which measures 1 metre 55 centimetres in length, is beautifully bandaged in the best manner of this period; the white outer shroud being laid in narrow plaits along the legs, and bound together by vertical and horizontal folds of orange-coloured linen.

FUNERAL PAPYRUS OF QUEEN MAKARA (XXIst DYNASTY).—The word "papyrus" has occurred somewhat frequently in the course of this article; and it may not be out

years of probation which were supposed to elapse between the interment of the mummy and its final resurrection in the flesh. The museums of Europe possess a vast number of copies of this work, more or less complete, all of which have been recovered from tombs. Some of those written for Royal personages are extremely splendid, of great length, and illustrated by numerous vignettes, richly coloured. We have some very fine specimens in the British Museum. Our present illustration reproduces one of the last pages of the funeral papyrus of Queen Makara, wife of Pinotem II. She is here seen, as in life, seated in a chair, crowned with a head-dress in design like a vulture, emblematic of the goddess Maut; with the Royal asp on her brow, a necklace and pendant round her neck, and a large lotus-bud in her hand. Before her stand two tables piled with funeral offerings of bread, wine, milk, flowers, corn, a calf's head, a gazelle haunch, a goose, &c. A live gazelle and a live calf, tied ready for slaughter, are laid upon the floor. A priest attired in a panther-skin garment, assisted by an inferior priest or acolyte, pours a libation of water in honour of the deceased. Behind the Queen stands her mummy, covered with hieroglyphed legends and inscribed with her name in a Royal oval. Under her feet, in sixteen vertical columns of hieroglyphs, is a long speech, supposed to be spoken by Makara herself, in which she sets forth her own virtues, saying:—"I come to thee, oh my Lord Osiris, with pure hands. I have been just in all my dealings. I have not sinned against the King, and nothing have I done whereof men may accuse me. Behold! I am without fault. Oh, receive me! Oh, turn a merciful face upon me, my Lord Osiris!" In the lower register of this design we see the funeral procession on its way to the tomb. The mummy lies in a kind of ark, or cabin, on the deck of a light boat, which is placed upon a sledge and drawn by men and oxen. Anubis, the jackal-headed deity before named, stands beside the mummy in an attitude of protection; and the goddesses Isis and Nephthys are stationed at the prow and stern of the sacred boat. A priest follows with a libation vase and incense-burner. Next after him comes the embahner carrying a coffin; and the procession closes with three professional mourners, called "weepers." Viewed through a magnifying glass, the texture of this papyrus can be distinctly seen. The text is written throughout in hieroglyphic characters, and offers an admirable example of careful penmanship.

LIBATION VASES OF QUEEN ISI-EM-KHEB, AND COFFER OF QUEENS MAKARA AND MAUT-EM-HAT (XXIst DYNASTY).—The four graceful vases shown in our illustration are of bronze, and were found in the wooden stand represented. They are of a shape much in vogue at this period, and they belonged to Queen Isi-em-kheb, wife of King Menkheper, and daughter of Menkheper's elder brother, Prince and High Priest Masahirti. It was not unusual for Egyptian princesses to wed with their uncles, or even with their brothers. Funeral libations were made in wine, milk, beer, and water; and these four vases may have been intended to hold all four liquids. The little coffer adjoining contains a number of the small funeral statuettes called *Shabti*, or "respondents." They are fashioned in the form of mummies, and made of glazed porcelain. Their hands are crossed upon their breasts and hold agricultural implements—i.e., a hoe, a sickle, and a bag of seed. According to the CXth Chapter of the "Ritual," the deceased has to hoe, sow, and reap in the celestial fields; and this chapter is generally written, and burnt in, upon the backs of these figures, which are supposed to "answer" for the mummy, and, in a sense, to represent him and work for him. They were made in various materials, from the coarsest clay to the finest porcelain or the hardest stone, and were buried with the poorest as well as with the richest. The present coffer is divided by a partition, each half being inscribed outside with a separate hieroglyphic legend; one for "the divine wife of Amen, Makara," and the other for the "divine wife of Amen, Maut-em-Hat." Merely to read these legends, one might suppose that Makara and Maut-em-Hat were sister-Queens; but Maut-em-Hat was an infant, and her mummy is found in the mummy-case of her mother, Makara, who died in child-birth.

A HAMPER OF FOOD OFFERINGS; A WIG AND WIG-BOX; A MUMMIED GAZELLE.—The objects here classed together formed part of the funeral equipment of Queen Isi-em-kheb, and are therefore more conveniently treated under one head. Queen Isi-em-kheb was the last member of the Her-Hor line who was buried in the family vault, before that family vault was finally closed. In accordance with a custom which had prevailed in Egypt (with certain differences

of detail) for a period of time not far short of 4000 years, a considerable number of miscellaneous articles were laid with her in the tomb. These articles, besides the libation-vases shown in the Illustration No. 5, consisted of a funeral papyrus; a collection of toilette-vases and ointment-pots in alabaster; some very beautiful goblets in coloured glass; a funeral canopy in cut leather; a kind of hamper made of rushes and sealed with the seal of King Menkheper; a set of so-called "Canopic" vases containing the viscera of the deceased; several smaller hampers of rushwork; a box of *shabti*, or funeral statuettes; a mummied gazelle, &c. The large hamper, on being opened, proved to contain the funeral repast of Queen Isi-em-kheb. This repast consisted of geese, legs of mutton and gazelle, calves' heads, &c., all mummified and bandaged. The smaller hampers contained each an enormous wig, highly frizzed and curled, such as was worn by Egyptian ladies of rank on state occasions. A similar wig may be seen in the second Egyptian Room in the British Museum. Changes of raiment were sometimes also buried with the dead, but not on this occasion. All these articles of food and adornment were supposed to be for the refreshment of the deceased in that supreme hour of resurrection when the soul should return, after its long journey of trial and suffering, and once more animate the mummified body. Then should the mummy arise as from sleep; cast off its funeral bandages; eat, drink, and be refreshed; and so go forth, anointed and perfumed, and rejoicing, into the everlasting presence of Osiris. The mummied gazelle is embalmed entire, and inclosed in an admirably-modelled case, stuccoed and painted. Part of the case is broken, and shows the bandaged hind legs of the mummy inside. The poor gazelle was probably a pet of the deceased Queen, and was slain in order that it might accompany her to the next world; so paying with its life for the honour of having been beloved by royalty.

The foregoing illustrations are engraved from photographs executed for the proprietors of the *Illustrated London News* by Herr Emil Brugsch, keeper of the Museum of Egyptian Antiquities at Boolak. AMELIA B. EDWARDS.

ART NOTES.

The twenty-first annual exhibition of the Glasgow Institute of Fine Arts will open on Tuesday next, closing on May 1.

A portrait in oil of Mr. Duncan McLaren was presented to the Edinburgh Corporation, at a special meeting of the council, on Tuesday.

The first of a series of four lectures on the subject of photography was given on Monday night at the establishment of the Society of Arts by Captain W. de W. Abney, R.E.

At a large gathering of the members of the Senate of the University of Cambridge on Tuesday, it was resolved to have a portrait of the Duke of Devonshire painted, as a memorial of their Chancellor.

Preparations are being made for holding a large industrial and fine art exhibition at Peterborough in April next. Special prominence will be given to labour-saving, sanitary, and domestic appliances.

Mr. W. Fetter Douglas, R.S.A., has been chosen President of the Royal Scottish Academy, in place of the late Sir Daniel Macnee. Sir Noel Paton had been nominated for the vacancy, but at his desire his name was not brought forward.

It was reported at a meeting of the guarantors of the Yorkshire Fine Art Society, held at Leeds on Monday afternoon, that the association is £1500 in debt, against which a fund of over £600 is guaranteed. Some members proposed that the society should be wound up; but this was overruled, a resolution being carried that it should be continued until March, 1883.

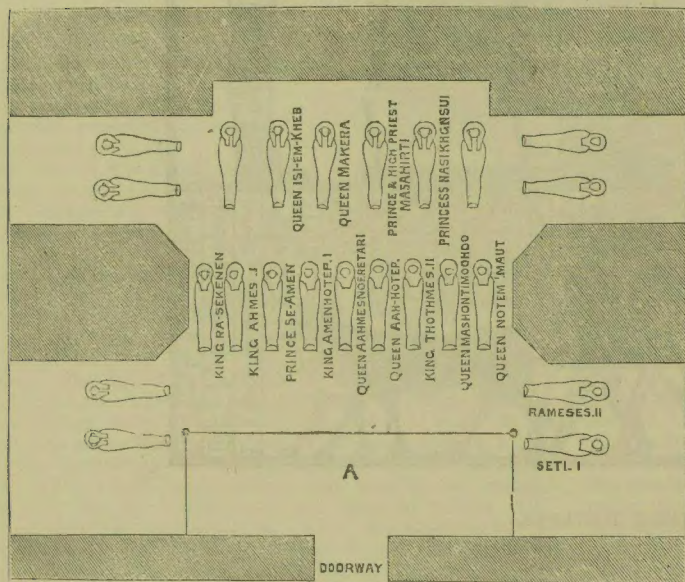
Sir Philip Cunliffe Owen, in presenting the prizes on Thursday week evening to the students at the Derby Central School of Art, announced that Mr. M. T. Bass, M.P. for Derby, has expressed his intention of supplementing his recent gift to the town of a museum and library, costing £25,000, by giving £3000 for the erection of an art gallery; and that the Mayor of Derby (Mr. Woodiwise) has agreed to give a piece of land, worth £1500, at the rear of the library.

The casting of the leviathan bronze statue of Daniel O'Connell, which was designed and almost completed by the late Mr. Foley, has been successfully accomplished at the foundry of Messrs. Drew and Co., Thames Ditton. Mr. Brock, to whom the finishing of the work was intrusted, was present, and the casting was subsequently inspected on behalf of the trustees by Mr. Armistead, R.A. Castings have to be taken of the four figures to be placed at the base of the memorial.

The Ipswich Fine Arts Club, whose progress has been noticed by us in former years, continues to render increasing benefit to public taste in that flourishing town. Many of the principal townsmen have of late formed collections of pictures, which are of considerable value; one of the largest and choicest is that of Mr. Fish, the present Mayor of Ipswich. The eighth annual Exhibition of Pictures by Suffolk Artists was opened last week. It has been very fully attended by visitors; and the collection shows, as before, a decided advance in merit compared with preceding exhibitions. Several admirable portraits by Mr. R. Symonds are shown; including that of Florence, daughter of Dr. Thomas Lea, M.D.; that of Mr. J. Louis Miéville, and those of Mr. Walton Turner and Mrs. Miller. Mr. J. R. Wells contributes some marine subjects; the most important being, "Disabled and in tow, Bay of Biscay." Mr. W. D. Batley has several fine landscapes; while the landscapes of Mr. E. T. Lingwood show a marked improvement on his previous works. We should also notice the Hon. Duff Tollenache's "Old Hulks at Portsmouth;" Mr. Lindley Munn's "Evening;" a broad bit of effect at Felixstowe, by Mr. J. Duvall; "A Suffolk Stream," by Mr. G. T. Rope; and fruit-pieces, by Mrs. Ladell; besides which, there are pictures by Messrs. E. Binyon, J. Moore, Captain Bedford, R.N., R. Burrows, C. E. Baskett, T. Smythe, W. T. Griffiths, C. Lloyd Jones, Parsons, Norman, and others, deserving of attention. An excellent interior, F. G. Cotman's "Tea and Gossip," is shown in this collection. The Water-Colour room also presents many attractive works. Her Grace the Duchess of Hamilton exhibits a fine drawing of a dog's head, called "Shiloh." Mr. S. Read has three drawings; "The Coro, Cathedral of Toledo;" a view of Genoa; and "The Old Mill on the Marsh." We must also commend A. Quinton's excellent studies of Nature; Miss Lacon's Sketches of Old Ipswich; Miss B. E. Lingwood's fruit and flower pieces; Miss E. M. Rope's composition in monochrome, "Joseph's Coat brought to his Father;" H. Robertson's "Fish-carrier;" and an excellent drawing of "Derwentwater," by Mr. Edward Packard, jun., the honorary secretary, to whom the success of the Ipswich Fine Art Club is mainly due.

The Lord Mayor's Property in Ireland Defence Fund amounted on Monday evening to £18,000.

The Bank rate was on Monday raised to 6 per cent, after having remained steady at 5 per cent since Oct. 6, 1881.



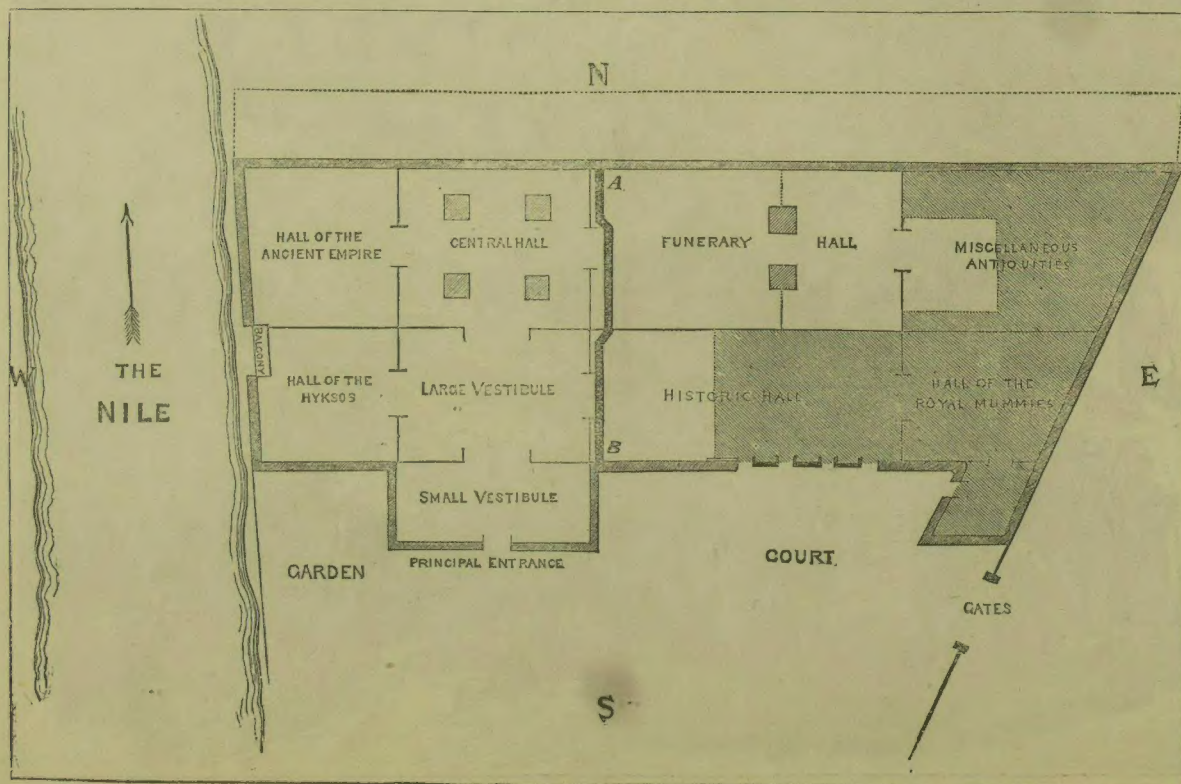
A. Space, railed in, to which the public are admitted. The mummy-cases not named are those of Royal relatives, priests and priestesses of Amen, found with the rest at Deh-el-Baharu.

MUMMIES IN THE EASTERN HALL OF THE BOOLAK MUSEUM.

of place, before describing our fifth Illustration, to explain briefly the nature of the commodity so called, and the way in which it was made. Papyrus, in the sense of a manufactured article, was the writing-paper of the ancient Egyptian people, and our word "paper" is derived therefrom. This paper was made from the succulent stems of a water-plant which at that time flourished abundantly in the marsh-lands of the Delta. The pith, being disengaged from its outer sheath, was disposed in lengths laid transversely layer above layer, and moistened between each layer with some adhesive substance which glued the several surfaces together. The whole was then pressed, dried, and cut into lengths for use. The botanical name of this water-plant is the *cyperus papyrus*. Hence a manuscript written upon papyrus, has come to be called "a papyrus," just as a manuscript written upon writing-paper is called "a paper." Other substances of a less costly kind were also employed for writing upon, such as linen, leather, tablets of wood, and even potsherds; but documents of importance were generally written on papyrus. One of the most important of all documents, in the eyes of an ancient Egyptian, was the "Ritual," or "Book of the Dead;" and a copy of this sacred book (or, at all events, a few of the principal chapters) was invariably buried with the mummy of every person of position and means. The work consists of 165 chapters, and these chapters contain a series of prayers and invocations to be recited by the deceased person when passing through the dangers and temptations which beset the soul during the 3000

dents." They are fashioned in the form of mummies, and made of glazed porcelain. Their hands are crossed upon their breasts and hold agricultural implements—i.e., a hoe, a sickle, and a bag of seed. According to the CXth Chapter of the "Ritual," the deceased has to hoe, sow, and reap in the celestial fields; and this chapter is generally written, and burnt in, upon the backs of these figures, which are supposed to "answer" for the mummy, and, in a sense, to represent him and work for him. They were made in various materials, from the coarsest clay to the finest porcelain or the hardest stone, and were buried with the poorest as well as with the richest. The present coffer is divided by a partition, each half being inscribed outside with a separate hieroglyphic legend; one for "the divine wife of Amen, Makara," and the other for the "divine wife of Amen, Maut-em-Hat." Merely to read these legends, one might suppose that Makara and Maut-em-Hat were sister-Queens; but Maut-em-Hat was an infant, and her mummy is found in the mummy-case of her mother, Makara, who died in child-birth.

A HAMPER OF FOOD OFFERINGS; A WIG AND WIG-BOX; A MUMMIED GAZELLE.—The objects here classed together formed part of the funeral equipment of Queen Isi-em-kheb, and are therefore more conveniently treated under one head. Queen Isi-em-kheb was the last member of the Her-Hor line who was buried in the family vault, before that family vault was finally closed. In accordance with a custom which had prevailed in Egypt (with certain differences



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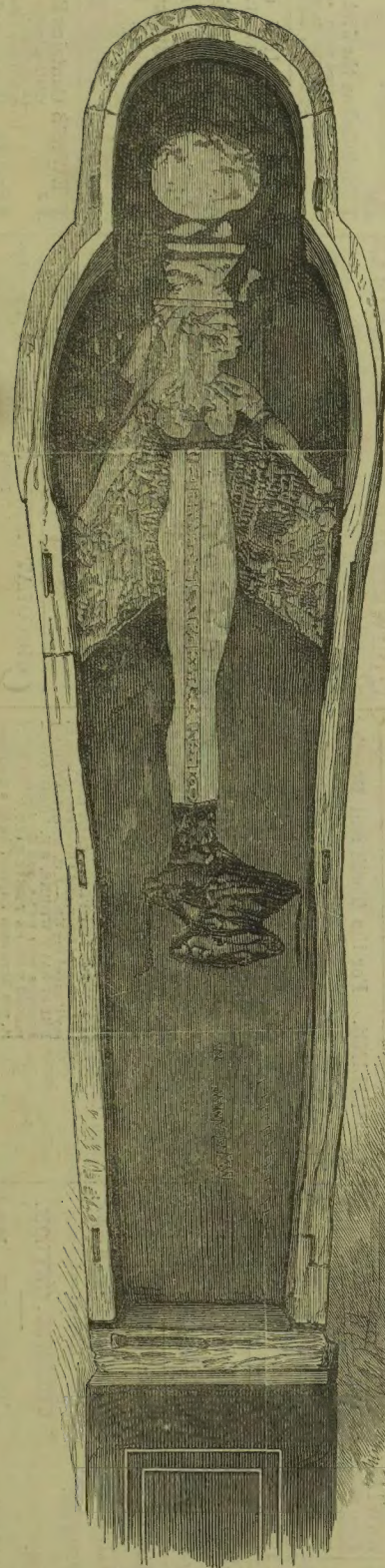
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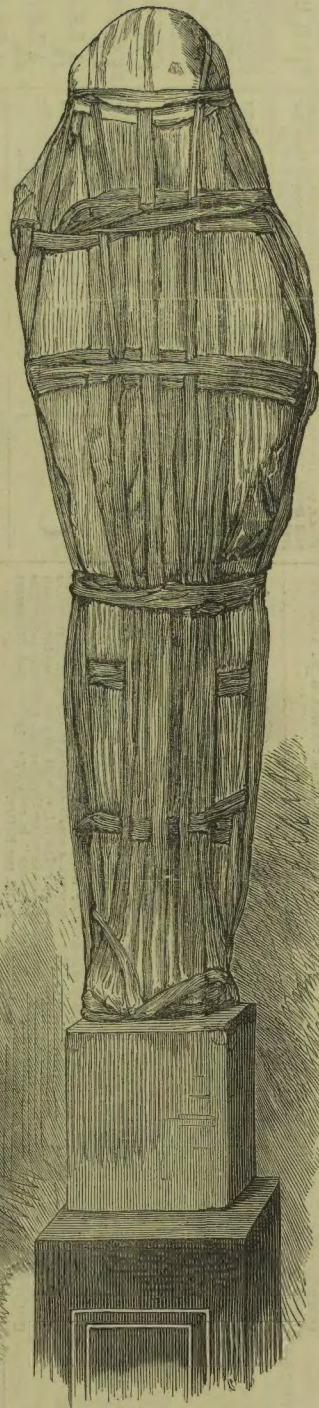
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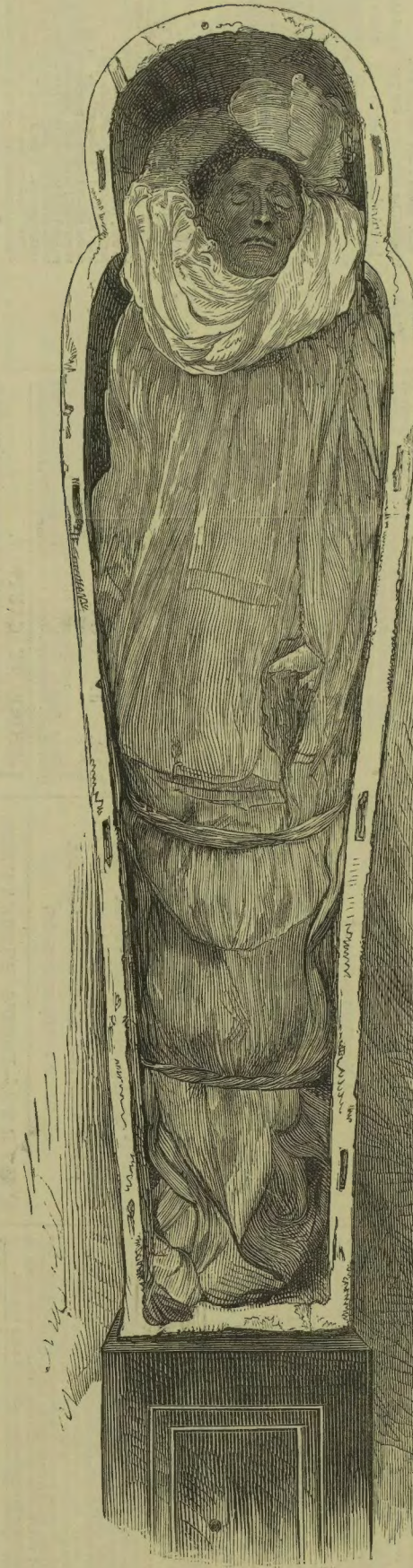
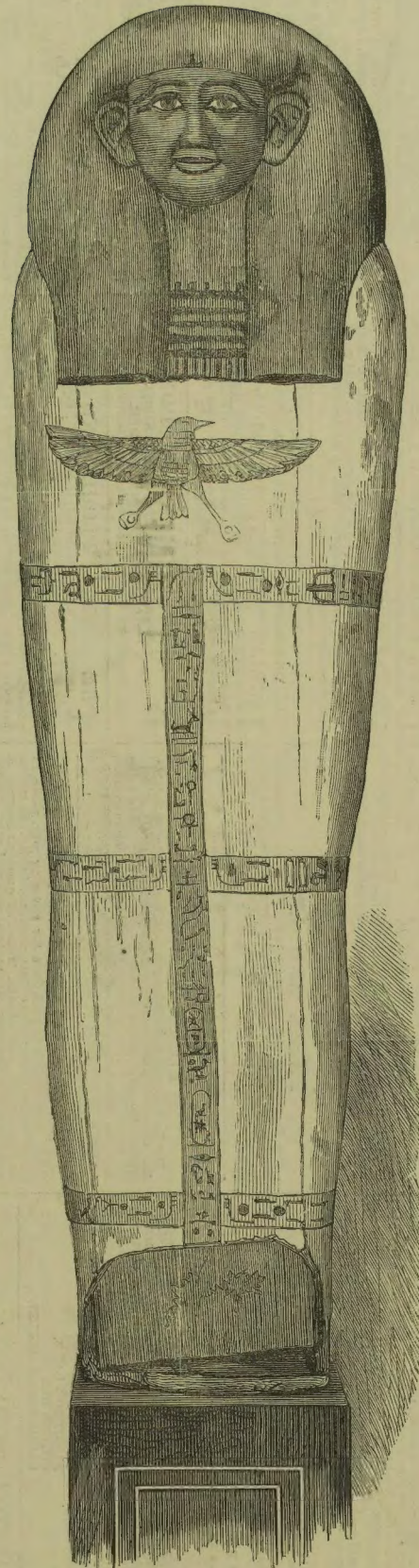
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